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SPEECH OF CSSR MBFR DELEGATE KEBLUSEK REPORTED

AU031411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Sep 83 p 7

[CTK report: "The 31st Round of Negotiations in Vienna Has Begun; Constructive Stances of the Warsaw Pact States" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Vienna, 29 Sep (CTK) -- THE 31ST ROUND OF THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE BEGAN IN VIENNA ON THURSDAY. FOR THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THE PLENARY MEETING WAS ADDRESSED BY AMBASSADOR EMIL KEBLUSEK, HEAD OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION. IN THE OPENING PART OF HIS SPEECH, HE DREW ATTENTION TO THE PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE OF THE LATEST ROUND OF THE VIENNA TALKS, WHICH IS INDICATED BY THE DISCONCERTING MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE WHICH, MOREOVER, DUE TO INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS, CONTINUES TO BE INCREASINGLY COMPLICATED.

"The prospects of a further nonsensical feverish arms buildup, the plans for the stationing of new American intermediate-range missiles on the territories of the NATO member-countries, among them also of participants in the negotiations in Vienna, the escalating military preparations -- all this, naturally, evokes concern. And thus -- in these complex times -- concrete deeds, with which countries and governments would contribute to the strengthening of peace and world security, are the main thing."

In this connection the Czechoslovak delegate recalled the proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states, whose objective is to eliminate, above all, the material means of waging war and to construct a political barrier against unleashing it. Measures are necessary which would include nuclear as well as conventional weapons. At the same time, they are consistently taking into consideration the legitimate security interests of all states. Ambassador Keblusek also expressed the hope that the positive results from Madrid will be a certain impetus for the negotiations in Vienna.

The proposals put forward by the socialist countries on 17 February 1983, as well as their latest draft of the Agreement on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armament, and on Accompanying Measures in Central Europe, are of fundamental importance for overcoming the impasse in Vienna. We have recommended a concrete and consistent course which would lead the negotiations to their final objective: FIRST, AS THE INITIAL STEP, TO REDUCE ON THE BASIS OF MUTUAL EXAMPLE A PART OF THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN TROOPS WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT; SECOND, AS A TEMPORARY MEASURE, TO TEMPORARILY FREEZE THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT OF ALL DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS; AND THIRD, TO SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AND ARMAMENT TO AN EQUAL, AGREED-ON LEVEL.

The draft agreement formulates the obligations of both sides precisely -- within 3 years from its becoming effective to reduce land forces in central Europe in such a way that in the final result the overall number of troops would correspond to collective ceilings: 900,000 men, of which 700,000 would be land forces, for each grouping. The new approach to the reduction process makes the fulfillment of these obligations realistic, because now they would no longer depend on the so-called figure disputes.

In many respects our proposal meets the West halfway. Each side would determine the extent and the manner of the reduction for itself. Of course, provided that it will adhere to the principle: EACH SIGNATORY OF THE AGREEMENT, WHO HAS LARGE FORMATIONS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS OF HIS APPROPRIATE GROUPING, NECESSARY FOR ACHIEVING AN EQUAL COLLECTIVE CEILING, WITH A SUBSTANTIAL, CORRESPONDING SHARE. [as published]

The socialist states regard the reduction of armament, which must be -- in accordance with the mandate of the Vienna deliberations -- incorporated in any future agreement, as a question of fundamental importance.

In the draft agreement of 23 June, the socialist countries also submitted a sufficiently extensive complex of associated measures, the Czechoslovak delegate declared. He noted that it is in a realistic and proportionate relation to the character of the reduction and that it corresponds to the principle of nonviolation of the security of any of the sides. It ensures a reliable verification of the agreement's fulfillment and can, moreover, considerably contribute to the establishment of mutual trust among the signatory states too.

MBFR TALKS ATTACKED AS 'FRAUDULENT FOG'

AU011430 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the 31st round of talks on the so-called troops and arms reduction in central Europe between the delegations of the two military pacts, NATO and Warsaw Treaty, began in Vienna. They were suspended 10 weeks ago after deep disagreements, reciprocal accusations, and counteraccusations. The talks will deal with the proposals on the arms "reduction" recently presented by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries but which have been rejected by the United States and their NATO allies. The participant countries accused again each other of upsetting "the military equilibrium" but expressed anyway their readiness to continue the bargains in order to reach an agreement.

The present round is the 347th one since October 1973 when these bargains began for the first time. This ten year period has been used by the two imperialist powers and their aggressive military blocs, NATO and Warsaw Treaty, to extend the fraudulent fog, whereas they have continued nonstop the armament race in the European Continent and elsewhere in the world.

BULGARIAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

AU291240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

["Joint Communique" on the official, friendly visit paid by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Cuba from 22 to 25 September 1983]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, paid an official, friendly visit to Cuba from 22 to 25 September 1983 at the invitation of Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

Petur Mladenov was received by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba. Petur Mladenov also met Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, as well as Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat. These meetings proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In a spirit of traditional and sincere friendship, and of mutual understanding, the ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba briefed each other on their two countries' socioeconomic development. They reviewed the state and prospects of development of their bilateral relations and discussed topical issues of the present-day international situation.

The two ministers briefed each other on the tasks which the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples are now coping with in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress. The two ministers shared their satisfaction with the successes achieved by both countries in all sectors. The two ministers unanimously stated that fraternal cooperation between their two parties is being constantly intensified and enriched, and that the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism on which their cooperation is based represent a solid guarantee for the further successful development of such cooperation.

The two sides stressed the decisive importance of their close cooperation and interaction within the framework of CEMA, as regards the continuing successful accomplishment of the tasks of their socioeconomic development. They confirmed both countries' resolve also in the future to continue to contribute to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian side with the Cuban people's resolve to defend its achievements against all threats, and against the aggressive actions and blackmail of North American imperialism. The two ministers expressed themselves in favor of the full, prompt, and unconditional elimination of the blockade against the Republic of Cuba organized by the United States, and for the withdrawal of the U.S. Navy base in Guantanamo, which is illegally maintained on Cuban territory against the Cuban people's will. Deep concern was unanimously expressed at the considerable exacerbation of the international situation, as a result of the policy of global confrontation and of intensifying the arms race, through which the NATO militarist circles, particularly the United States, intend to disrupt the existing balance of forces in the world to their own advantage. This policy is accompanied by open interference in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries and by violations of international legal norms.

The two ministers pointed out the paramount importance of stopping the arms race and moving over to disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sector. They also referred to the importance of consolidating international peace and security and eliminating the danger of nuclear war. The two sides stressed the exceptionally important proposals submitted in the Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, adopted on 5 January 1983, and in the Joint Declaration issued by the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders from socialist countries on 28 June 1983.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of achieving success at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe, which is possible only under the conditions of applying the principles of equality and equal security.

The two ministers stressed that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will extremely aggravate the present-day international situation in Europe and throughout the world and will force the Warsaw Pact member-countries to adopt respective measures in defense of their own security. Petur Mladenov and Isidoro Malmierca expressed their full support for the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth by Yuriy Andropov in his interview with the daily PRAVDA.

The two ministers expressed their high appreciation of the successful closing of the Madrid meeting which represents a remarkable success in connection with trends in international relations aimed at dialogue and mutual understanding in settling controversial international issues through negotiations.

The two ministers expressed their full support for the USSR proposal submitted to the 38th UN General Assembly session to include in the agenda the question of signing a treaty on the banning of the use of any kind of weapons in space and from space to earth.

The Republic of Cuba highly appreciates the constructive policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans and its contribution to the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighborly relations and active international cooperation in this part of the world. Cuba entirely supports the Bulgarian proposal to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The two ministers expressed their concern at the persistent aggravation of the situation in Central America, as a result of the U.S.' military activities and the U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of the countries situated in the area. The two sides denounced the permament threats and the pressure exerted by imperialism against the revolutionary and democratic movements in that area.

The two sides confirmed their firm support for the Sandinista revolution and for the just cause of the Nicaraguan people in protecting their own revolutionary achievements, as well as their right to self-determination.

The two ministers expressed their decisive support for the heroic struggle waged by the patriots in El Salvador and expressed themselves in favor of a political solution to the conflict within that country through the participation of all interested sides, including the "Farabundo Marti" National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front. Bulgaria and Cuba both support the proposals submitted by the countries belonging to the Contadora Group, for a just political settlement of the existing problems in Central America. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the socioeconomic successes achieved by the people of Grenada and declared their resolute support for their struggle against the attempts of imperialism to halt the revolutionary changes in this country.

The two ministers declared themselves in favor of liquidating the remnants of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and expressed their full support for the right to self-determination to be granted to the people of Puerto Rico.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity and support for all Latin American peoples struggling against dictatorial regimes, and denounced the brutal fascist repressive measures against the just and democratic aspirations of the Chilean people.

The two sides once more confirmed their stand that the main cause behind the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East is the aggressive and expansionist policy conducted by Israel, with the support of the United States. The need was stressed to proceed toward a prompt, comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis. The full withdrawal by Israel from all Arab trerritories occupied in 1967 and subsequently is an absolutely necessary prerequisite for this. The same applies to recognition of the legitimate, national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own, independent state, as well as to guaranteeing the rights of all states in this area to exist and develop under conditions of security and independence.

The two ministers expressed the opinion that the settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved only through an international conference, in which all sides concerned would participate, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two ministers declared themselves against the U.S. military presence in Lebanon, and against the presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the vicinity of Lebanon's shores. This presence and the direct actions against the progressive Lebanese forces represent a considerable threat against the independence and security of the Arab countries in that area, as well as against peace throughout the world.

The two sides denounced the armed, aggressive actions of the South African Republic against the Republic of Angola and Mozambique, as well as against other countries situated in the south of Africa. They resolutely declared themselves against the illegal occupation of Namibia, insisting upon the prompt settlement of this problem, in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions.

The two sides rejected the attempts at linking the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which is a question that solely concerns the sovereign rights of the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Angola. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba support the proposals of the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea to establish a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and to settle their relations with ASEAN along the path of political dialogue.

The two ministers declared themselves in favor of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the peaceful reunification of the Korean people. They declared themselves against imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The two sides welcomed the positive results adopted at the seventh nonaligned summit conference, held in March 1983, devoted to the preservation of the unity and cohesion of this movement and to the preservation of this movement's anti-imperialist character.

The Bulgarian side expressed its high appreciation for the Republic of Cuba as regards its active participation in the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides declared themselves in favor of stopping the exploitation of the developing countries by the imperialist forces, as well as in favor of reorganizing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and establishing a new international economic order.

The two sides pointed out the necessity to respect the rights of all peoples to manage their own natural resources, and expressed themselves in favor of liquidating discrimination in international trade. The two ministers think that the achievement of such goals is likely to give a strong impetus to the socioeconomic progress of the developing countries.

The talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. A full unanimity of views on all questions discussed during the talks was confirmed. The mutual wish was expressed further to intensify the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Isidoro Malmierca, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. 25 Sep 1983.

ZHIVKOV SEES YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER MUHAMMAD

AU031951 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, met Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is visiting Bulgaria at Mr Zhivkov's invitation.

On all of the topics discussed at the meeting a complete unity of views was established in the positions of the two parties and countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed their serious concern over the worsening of the international situation, caused by the aggressive policy of the most reactionary militaristic circles of the United States and theri allies and aimed at stepping up the arms race and disrupting the military balance in Europe and in the world in favour of imperialism.

They stressed the significance of the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, including the latest Soviet proposals aimed at taking the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations out of the impasse and aimed at the conversion of space into a domain of peaceful cooperation. The two party leaders and heads of state expressed their complete support for the assessments and the conclusions contained in the declaration of Mr Yuriy Andropov of September 27, this year.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted that the whole responsibility for the extremely exacerbated situation, created in recent years, goes to the United States of America, which engage in provocational military exercises in the region, render all-round support to the expansionist policy of the Israeli Government, try to liquidate the Arab national liberation movement. In this connection the two parties to the talks denounced the direct military interference of the United States of America and its NATO allies in Lebanon, aimed at turning that country into an American-Israeli protectorate and leading to a further exacerbation of the situation not only in Lebanon but in the whole region of the Middle East.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spoke in favour of preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and expressed hope that the ceasefire will be a precondition for the complete normalization of the situation in that country on the basis of a national accord. A necessary condition along these lines is the pullout of all the American, Israeli and NATO troops from Lebanon.

The two party and state leaders reaffirmed the positions of Bulgaria and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only after the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories in 1967 and later, after guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to their own, independent state on Palestinian soil. They are firmly confident that for the most successful solving of the whole complex of questions pertaining to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East it is necessary to call an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad supported the principled position of Syria, of the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement, who are fighting against the expansion of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. In this struggle they have the determined support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

KUBADINSKI SEES OFF ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

Au031808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The visit of the Ethiopian Governmental delegation, which took part in the fifth regular session of the Joint Bulgarian-Ethiopean Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended. At Sofia airport the delegation led by Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethioia [COPWE], deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for Organizing a Nationwide Revolutionary Campaign for Development and Planning, and chairman of the Ethiopian side of the commission, was seen off by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Committee.

FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU032030 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 3 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Movement of the Communist Youth in France, led by Mr Pierre Zarka, secretary general of the movement and member of the Central Committe of the French Communist Party, arrived here today. At the meeting the French delegation had [words indistinct] with the Bureau of the Central Committe of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, Mrs Stanka Shopova, who made the guests familiar with the participation of the Bulgarian youth in the efforts to convert the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The representatives of the French Communist Youth dwelt on the circumstances under which they are fighting for peace, the curbing of the arms race, and a general and complete disarmament.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR

AU022100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] On 2 October the delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, returned from the GDR.

LEADERS THANK USSR BODIES FOR GREETINGS

AU291004 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Message of gratitude from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, on the latter's greetings on the 39th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee,

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,

The USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we express our warmest gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people. On 9 September 1944 the Bulgarian working people, under the leadership of their Blagoev-Dimitrov communist party, and with the decisive assistance of the glorious Soviet Army, implemented the socialist revolution. Since that day, following the rich experience of the USSR and its selfless assistance, Bulgaria has confidently started its march along the historic road, leading toward the bright communist future. With deep satisfaction we accept your high evaluation of our achievements in constructing the new society, of the friendship and fraternity between our two parties and peoples, and of our socialist motherland's high international authority. With sincere happiness and enthusiasm we greet the great successes in perfecting the developed socialist society in the USSR -- a result of the Soviet people's selfless work under the leadership of the Leninist party. During the past 40 years the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship acquired unprecedented upsurge and became exceptionally rich and substantial. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the relations between the BCP and the CPSU, and between Bulgaria and the USSR turned into an indestructible unity, strengthened by the common tasks and goals of socialist and communist construction.

The Bulgarian communists and our entire people will continue to make constant efforts for the successful implementation of the BCP and CPSU course of comprehensive coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR -- a vital factor for constructing mature socialism, and a guarantee of our motherland's peaceful progress.

In the present international situation, exacerbated by imperialism, real socialism is a decisive power in the struggle of peaceloving mankind for stopping the arms race and for disarmament and preventing the threat of a nuclear war. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in total unity of thought and unity of action with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, will further most actively participate in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and will make its contribution to strengthening the cohesion and might of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world, in our common struggle for lasting peace, international security, and social progress.

From the bottom of our heart we wish you, dear comrades, and the great Soviet people new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in the struggle for peace and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

AU3011S6 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] This is the fifth day of the Plovdiv Fair, characterized by numerous business meetings, talks, and active trade activities. A short while ago, representatives of the Soviet Union's foreign trade associations belonging to the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Bulgarian foreign trade organizations signed over 20 trade agreements amounting to a total of over 180 million currency leva. It is envisaged to import machines and equipment to Bulgaria for our Kozloduy nuclear power station and the metallurgical, chemical and cellulose-paper industry, as well as equipment for water purification plants. Bulgaria will export equipment for nuclear power stations to the Soviet Union, as well as equipment for the transportation sector. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony for these agreements.

BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM PRAGUE NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

AU291932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov has returned home. As Bulgarian representative, he attended the Ninth Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Coordinating Cooperation in the Nuclear Power Supply among the CEMA member countries. The conference discussed a wide range of issues pertaining to the further cooperation among CEMA member countries in the sphere of nuclear power equipment building. Measures were outlined for the commission's participation in working out a program for building nuclear electric power stations and nuclear stations for electric power supply of the CEMA member countries up to 1999.

KHRISTOV MEETS GDR COUNTERPART IN PLOVDIV

AU292236 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Bulgaria's desire to trade with all countries on mutually beneficial bases was again manifested at the Plovdiv fair today. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Bulgarian-GDR trade and economic relations. The fulfillment of 1983 and 1984 trade exchanges was also discussed. Four Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises signed contracts today with the corresponding GDR enterprises for importing metalcutting machines and instruments, communications technology, and textile machines.

DOYNOV ESCORTS CZCP'S JAKES TO PLOVDIV FAIR

AU011915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov and a Czechoslovak delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CZCP Central Committee, have arrived in Plovdiv. The Czechoslovak delegation, accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, has visited the eighth technical fair in town.

AGRICULTURAL WEAKNESSES NOTED, OFFICIALS FIRED

AU032105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Bureau of the Council of Ministers has reviewed the work of agricultural, purchasing, and trade organizations on harvesting and preparing the agricultural produce for the domestic market and for export. It was ascertained that requirements had been lowered in many places, resulting in low quality fruits and vegetables beng sent to the markets. The control of production quality and of the food industry has also been lowered. It was stressed that due to the fault of the leaderships of Bulgaroplod State Economic Trust and Bulgarplodeksport foreign trade organization, significant quantities of apples and other produce have been returned from the export stations. A special part of the fault beongs to the leaders of the okrug agro-industrial unions, agro-industrial complexes, and separate brigades, who offer the population export fruits and vegetables of low quality, while high-quality produce remains in the fields.

In this connection Nikola Chanov, general director of Bulgarplod State Economic Trust has been released from his post, for allowing gross violations during the harvesting of the produce and its preparation for export. Simultaneously, it was suggested to the okrug conference of the okrug agro-industrial union in Vidin to release Slav Kolev from the post of chairman of the Vidin Okrug Agro-Industrial Union, and it was suggested to the Managing Council of the Bulgarplodeksport foreign trade organization to release Ivan Gospodinov from the post of general director of the organization, because of lowering of requirements.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers instructed the leadership of the national agro-industrial union to demand responsiblity from the chairman of the agro-industrial complexes and leaders of brigades, who had permitted the export of low quality produce, as well as the recovery of the allowed losses by the appropriate agro-industrial complexes, brigades, and individual persons.

The Council of Ministers directed the attention of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union, the general directors of the purchasing and foreign trade organizations, and the chairmen of the okrug agro-industrial unions, to adopt urgent measures for decisively improving their activity, with the aim of not allowing, for any reason at all, the delivery of low quality agriclultural produce to the people and for export purposes.

Simultaneously, the ministries and other departments, and the executive committees of the okrug people's committees and economic organizations have been instructed to secure the strictest control and requirements in implmenting the party and governmental decisions for decivively improving the quality and competitiveness of the produce, and demand personal responsibility from the guilty officials, including firing them, if violations of production quality for the domestic market and for export have been found.

PLOVDIV FAIR CLOSES 3 OCT, EXHIBITS REVIEWED

AU032023 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Plovdiv, October 3 (BTA) -- 3.4 miliard leva worth deals concluded -- this is the main result of lthe 39th International Technical Plovdiv Autumn Fair, which closed today. In the course of eight days the fair was a venue for business contacts and a useful exchange of technologies and production knowhow in the sphere of science and technology.

The Bulgarian participation was impressive -- 791 companies exhibiting 7156 products. 36 per cent of all the exhibits were updated goods and productions.

The mechanical engineering and electronics, the chemical, building, and architecture enterprises were the most active of all the participants, as were the engineering organizations. An exhibition on the theme "ideas, novelties, innovations" was organized for the first time at this year's fair by the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Agricultural Academy, the "Progress" Accelerated Transfer Centre and a number of other scientific institutes were widely represented, too.

There were many foreign participants -- 1742 firms from 30 countries. As before, the most impressive, both in the number of exhibits and in the number of the deals struck, was the participation of the Soviet Union, represented by 24 all-union corporations. The other socialist countires -- the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia -- took part in the fair, exhibiting updated displays.

The increased number of the participant-firms from the advanced capitalist countries testifies to the Latter's enhanced interest in the fair. 800 such firms, 100 more than in 1982, from 18 countries took part in this year's Autumn Plovdiv Fair. A number of firms from the developing countries were represented, too.

The fair was visited today by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON LEADERS' APPEARANCES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Leaders' Appearance, Reported 25 Sep-1 Oct" published in the 3 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 5, second paragraph, end of line one:

Add the following after "meeting in": Sofia devoted to 1923 September uprising (1630 GMT 27 September).

Stoyan Mikhailov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Sofia devoted to anniversary of poet Smirnenski (1830 GMT 30 September).

U.S. ARMS POSITION CRITICIZED; ANDROPOV LAUDED

AU0318 32 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Responsibility for the Planet's Fate"]

[Excerpts] The struggle of two lines in world politics -- the line of the socialist and other peace-loving countries aimed at definitely pushing through the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, and armament reduction up to disarmament; and the line pushed through by the aggressive circles of world imperialism, headed by the United States and aimed at foisting its domination on the world regardless of the consequences for peace and for the security of the peoples on our planet -- this struggle has recently reached a new phase.

This is testified to by the acts of the American Government, which, behind a smokescreen of phrases about its peaceful intentions, is doing all it can to establish material and political conditions that would enable it to undertake risky attempts to reverse the historical development of the world, to destroy socialism, and to suppress the entire progressive and national-liberation movement.

The declaration of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was published this Wednesday, is one of the most serious appeals to the United States in the postwar period to change its adventurous foreign-political course, and to the whole world to step up its efforts to preserve peace and avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

But it is not, and never was, a matter of words alone. Reagan's government has pushed through an unprecedented escalation of feverish, and particularly nuclear, armament in the American Army. It froze, and frustrated, a whole number of hopefully progressing international negotiations on limiting and reducing armament; it started an extensive program for developing and producing nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms; and it is even preparing to abuse outer space for military purposes.

The endeavor to foist American hegemony on the world is leading to an expansion of U.S. military presence on all continents, and to armed meddling in the affairs of other states and peoples. Today the Pentagon has up to 1,500 military bases in the world; and up to 43 percent of American ground forces are stationed beyond U.S. borders. The military maneuvers which the American Army is carrying out this year represent a completely obvious preparation for a global clash with the forces of socialism, progress, and peace.

Understandably, this kind of policy causes alarm among all people of goodwill. Recently, aversion to this policy became increasingly manifest even in the United States itself, and also in the NATO states -- so much so that the influence of the movement for freezing the level of nuclear arms in the United States has begun erecting real obstacles in the way of the plans harbored by Reagan's government for a further escalation of nuclear armament. Likewise, expressions of disagreement among the population of Western Europe with regard to the deployment of new American missiles are steadily growing. Today, already three quarters of the FRG population reject the presence of new American missiles in their country. The worldwide peace movement is spreading to an unprecedented degree and is becoming a mass movement. That is also why the American secret services have organized the repulsive provocation against the Soviet Union, not hesitating to misuse a civil South Korean aircraft and to sacrifice innocent people for the sake of their plans. They made use of the incident for fanning out an abhorrent anti-Soviet campaign, and President Reagan himself came out to head it.

Comrade Andropov's declaration very seriously warns all those who are dreaming of being able to realize their hatred of socialism by the means of arms, of the consequences of such a gamble. Andropov's words correspond to the most vital interests of both the Soviet people, and of the people of Czechoslovakia -- they correspond to the interests of the peoples throughout the world.

In his speech to the UN General Assembly, the American President wanted to don the "angel's garb" of peacemaker, and he lied like a Pharisee about the current American Government's interest in reaching an understanding, an agreement with the Soviet Union -- about its interest in peace in the world. He even came out with allegedly "new proposals" for negotiations on limiting intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe. But a closer view proves that these proposals contain absolutely nothing new, that this time, too, the United States is striving to achieve only one thing: to reverse the present balance of intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe in its own favor. According to the United States, one should in fact negotiate only about one thing -- about how much the number of Soviet intermediate-range missiles should be cut down, and how many new American missiles should be deployed to augment those forward-placed nuclear means which NATO already has in Europe. Naturally such "new proposals," which are aimed at forcing the Soviet Union and its allies to make unacceptable concessions, have no hope of success, and the American President certainly knows this very well. Then why is he submitting them? The answer is clear: in order to swindle public opinion and, while pretending willingness to negotiate, to push through to the fullest extent his adventurous plans for deploying new missiles in Europe.

In the days when we recall the 45th anniversary of the Munich betrayal, the historic lesson taught by that tragic time, in which World War II was born, is particularly topical. Concessions to an imperialist power that ruthlessly pushes through its imperialist aims are not worthwhile. They lead to war, not peace.

Yuriy Andropov's words about the special responsibility of statesmen throughtout the world to avert the nuclear catastrophe are shared by the hearts of all those who want to live in a just peace, in understanding and cooperation with all peoples on our planet. The considered approach of the Soviet leadership to the development of the current world situation enjoys the full support of our people. Our people's full support also goes to the Soviet proposals on limiting and reducing nuclear armament and on enforcing the principles of peaceful coexistence in practice. At the time when the further fate of mankind is at stake, to quote Yuriy Andropov, "all peoples and every citizen of our planet must realize the threatening danger and join forces in the battle for its very existence."

HUSAK MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR 3 OCT

LD031919 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Hungarian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Bela Kovacs in Prague today. They discussed some topical questions of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation.

GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD031138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] A party and government delegation from Grenada, led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement and Grenadian prime minister, arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and Federal Government.

The delegation was greeted at the festively decorated airport in Prague by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee and other representatives.

Strougal Talks With Bishop

LD031818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Premier, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politbureau of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of Grenada, who arrived for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a Grenadian party and state delegation, opened at Prague's Hrzan Palace this afternoon. The Czechoslavak delegation to the talks also included Jindrich Poleknik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy foreign minister; and Stanislav Svoboda, deputy foreign minister.

The delegation from Grenada includes members of the Politbureau of the New Jewel Movement: Unison Whiteman, minister of external affairs; George Louison, minister of agriculture; Wilfred Richard Jacob, Grenada's ambassador to Czechoslovakia; (Victor Berk), permanent secretary at the Ministry of Trade, and other personalities.

In his address, Lubomir Strougal outlined the principles governing Czechoslovak internal and foreign policy. He underlined the current chief tasks of the national economy, and the goal we are to realize in the economic sphere in the years to come. He said that our plans are aimed at speeding up scientific and technological development, improving efficiency, and broadening the division of labor and foreign trade with socialist and nonsocialist countries while consistently maintaining a balance in external economic relations. In assessing the international political situation, the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation highly praised the principled foreign policy of Grenada. He also pointed to the constant efforts made by Czechoslovakia in order to contribute in all ways to detente, disarmament, strengthening trust, and developing fruitful peaceful cooperation among nations.

Maurice Bishop spoke in detail about the economic goals being accomplished by Grenada in order to ensure full employment for the population and make progress in the country's industrialization. He underlined the successes achieved in education in the elimination of illiteracy and in people's health care. In this context he pointed out that in doing this the government must confront the forces of reaction and the pressure of American imperialism, which is making every effort to slow down progress and revolutionary changes in Grenada and the Central American countries.

During the deliberations, great attention was paid to opportunities regarding broadening economic cooperation. Considering the necessary needs and long-term orientation of the economy, Grenada's current imports included, above all, electricity generating equipment and equipment for the development of other industrial spheres.

CHNOUPEK UN MEETINGS WITH COUNTERPARTS CONTINUE

LD032056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly Session, met with Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti in New York today. They exchanged views on questions of bilateral relations and opportunities for their development. The ministers also assessed topical international affairs, which are on the agenda of the UN session.

Minister Chnoupek also met with Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen. The two representatives noted that the positive development of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations served the process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, which was recently confirmed at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The ministers also assessed the main aspects of current international policy on the basis of the UN General Assembly agenda.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans with whom he exchanged views on some questions of international relations. The two ministers also explained their government's views regarding solutions to these questions.

JAKES DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO BULGARIA 30 SEP

Seen Off by Bilak

LD0310445 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today for a working visit to Bulgaria. In the presence of the Bulgarian ambassador to our homeland, Petr Danailov, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, saw him off at the airport.

Jakes at Plovdiv Fair

LD0222225 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visiting Bulgaria, inspected the 39th international autumn technology fair in Plovdiv today. He also acquainted himself with the development of this second largest Bulgarian town which is an important economic and cultural center of the country. Having inspected Plovdiv, Comrade Milos Jakes left for Stara Zagora.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

LD0221631 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food, left today for a short working visit to the Soviet Union. He will discuss topical questions of agriculture and the food industry and the further deepening of cooperation. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Minister Miroslav Toman will also visit some agricultural and food enterprises.

BRIEFS

ENERGY TALKS IN COPENHAGEN -- Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Czechoslovak minister of fuels and power, and Knud Enggaard, Danish minister of energy, have had talks in Copenhagen about methods to solve fuel and power problems, including the rationalization of consumption. They discussed possibilities of mutual cooperation. The Danish side also paid tribute to the quality of turbines supplied by Czechoslovakia for the construction of Danish electric power stations. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Sep 83 LD]

FISCHER MAKES 'POLICY STATEMENT' AT UN 3 OCT

LD032206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 3 Oct 83

["Policy Statement by the GDR Foreign Minister at the 38th UN General Assembly" -- ADN headline]

[Text] UN/New York, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, the foreign minister of the GDR, made a policy statement at the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York today. It says:

Since the start of the last session of the UN General Assembly, the international situation has worsened dangerously. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has stated, we "are faced with a world situation in which the danger of a nuclear war overshadows the lives of the people; the danger of an inferno which, if it were to break out, would mean the self-destruction of mankind."

The course of confrontation is systematically poisoning the international climate. The refusal of U.S. authorities to guarantee the rightful and proper participation of the head of the USSR delegation Andrey Gromyko at the 38th UN General Assembly Session shows how unscrupulously the Soviet Union is now being provoked. Those who mounted this unprecedented action are openly aiming to create an anti-Soviet psychosis and to make political dialogue, which is now so necessary and which is being maintained with such difficulty, eventually impossible. This is the road that leads away from reason and goodwill and to political and military aggression.

The people of the GDR live on the dividing line between the world's two largest military coalitions -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It knows from its own painful history what war means and is therefore doing its utmost to prevent the outbreak of a new one. In this striving our people know that they share the hopes and wishes of all peoples, whatever their geographical region. The intended deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe runs directly counter to the need for lasting security. Most of them are to be deployed in our immediate vicinity, on territory on which more nuclear weapons are already concentrated than anywhere else in the world. These new American weapons do not guarantee more security. On the contrary, they greatly increase the danger of a nuclear war. Their sole purpose obviously consists in creating for their possessors the capacity for a surprise first strike, intended to "decapitate" the Soviet Union.

This is part of a policy directed towards military superiority and which has already brought the world multiple overarming. I want to state it clearly: high-level arming and confrontation, the poisoning of the international climate and the formenting of regional conflicts in all parts of the world is a course of direct and comprehensive preparation for war, which today would be a world-encompassing nuclear war from the outset. The socialist states do not want and will not take this road. They are doing their utmost so that reason and goodwill again gain the upper hand in interstate relations. They are and will remain ready to seek a peaceful balance of the legitimitate interests of all sides in patient negotiations. This applies to all problems, but above all to the paramount question of preventing a nuclear world war.

With the Prague Declaration and the joint Moscow statement by the highest representatives of the socialist states, the member-states of the Warsaw Pact have demonstrated realistic solutions. The Soviet proposals to negotiate with the United States in Geneva on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe with regard to both carriers and warheads are also based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Success in the Geneva negotiations, which have entered their crucial phase, is important to global peace and security. But both sides will have to contribute to this end. So far only the Soviet Union has demonstrated by prior unilateral steps that it wishes to achieve a result in Geneva that will strengthen peace. If one looks at the other side, one gets the impression that it needs the negotiations only in order to be able to station its missiles in Western Europe in any event and as quickly as possible. In this situation the recent statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is an urgent appeal to all who bear political responsibility to let realism, reason, and good sense prevail for the sake of mankind's survival.

The results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference are evidence of the desire of the nonaligned states to apply themselves to resolving fundamental issues. It is encouraging that more and more people, regardless of their politics or ideology, are campaigning for the right to peace as an elementary human right.

We rely on the fact that the forces of peace and sanity will be stronger than the forces of war. Those who are playing with fire and seeking to plunge the USSR and other socialist states, indeed the world, into a dangerous crisis will not change that fact.

Whatever the motive for the aircraft provocation in the Far East, the U.S. Senate -- referring to this event and 'under its impact' -- has approved the desired record arms budget. Senators even called for the breaking off of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

How can one, one anxiously asks oneself, make disarmament -- in which all peoples have a survival interest -- the object of a punitive policy of blackmail?

The model and process of this provocation are certainly not new. World opinion remembers only too well the pretexts staged to initiate World Wars I and II as well as numerous postwar conflicts. The truly diabolical feature is that the Soviet Union is to be saddled with the responsibility for aggravating the international situation and that 'more evidence' is to be furnished that it represents the 'empire of evil' in the world. Such action cold-bloodedly puts the fate of mankind at risk. The state that I represent is fulfilling the obligation, deeply rooted in our people, to do everything to prevent another war starting from German soil. Guided by the legacy of 50 million dead in the last world war and of fighters against Hitler's barbarism, the communist parties on German soil have urged the parties of the workers' movement, trade unions, and youth organizations, and all Europeans who wish to live in peace to join in the defense of peace.

The 38th meeting of the UN General Assembly has the important task of helping to avert the danger of a nuclear war for mankind, to end the arms race as quickly as possible, and to proceed to disarmament. That presupposes:

-- the political will and readiness of all to reduce political and military confrontation

-- the renouncement of attempts to achieve one's own security at the expense of the legitimate security interests of others;

-- a sense of what is realistically feasible and the strict observance of the commitments into which one has entered.

The GDR is in favor of:

-- an undertaking by all nuclear-weapon-states not to be the first to use these weapons. The prior undertaking by the USSR must now be followed by action on the part of the other nuclear weapon powers;

-- immediately 'freezing' nuclear weapon stocks and not stationing new nuclear weapons either in Europe or anywhere else;

-- a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests binding on all states or, if this does not prove possible at once, initially on the USSR and the United States;

-- agreeing to ban the use of nuclear weapons, to end the arms race in qualitative terms, and to prohibit specifically the production of the neutron weapon.

Together with its allies, the GDR supports the banning of the deployment of weapons of all kinds in space and the use of force in space or from space to the Earth. The GDR supports the relevant Soviet proposal.

The work for the signing of a world treaty on the renunciation of force and for the formulation of an international convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons should be accelerated. The creation of zones free of nuclear weapons is of great importance. The GDR immediately endorsed the Swedish proposal for the creation of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons on both sides of the line dividing the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The GDR stated its readiness to make its entire territory available for such a zone if it is set up in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The Madrid meeting was concluded a few weeks ago. Its results offer the chance for fresh impetus to be given to detente and peaceful coexistence. This can only happen, however, if all areas of the CSCE process equally become the guideline for interstate actions.

In awareness of the special responsibility it has for peace and international security both from history and its geopolitical position, the GDR shapes its relations with the FRG on the basis of the generally recognized norms of international law and the mutual obligations consistent with it. We consider it to be necessary in the future to also do everything possible to guard carefully those agreements which have proved beneficial and created confidence in international relations, such as the European system of treaties and the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

The UN member-states see with concern how, in the shadow of the arms-drive policy, international conflicts are spreading. No part of our globe is spared. In Central America a crusade against social progress is being waged. Nicaragua has to defend itself against massive attacks on its sovereignty and independence, and the people of El Salvador must fight with weapons for their rights. The GDR supports ways to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in this region as expressed, for example, in the activities and initiatives of the states of the Contadora Group.

It is urgently necessary to settle the Middle East conflict, which is the most long-standing and dangerous conflict. For this the guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own independent state, is indispensable.

The GDR strongly condemns the imperialist policy of violence against Lebanon and the preparations for aggression against Syria, which are accompanied by a campaign against the PLO and other patriotic Arab forces.

The peoples are faced with many tasks, the mastering of which is important for the future of mankind. All these problems can be solved. Mankind has the experience, the knowledge and the strength to do so. What it needs is peace.

HONECKER MEETS WITH CHILEAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD301716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received a delegation of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] Central Committee headed by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission. The friendly talk focused on an exchange of views on international questions and both parties' current tasks.

Volodia Teitelboim expressed cordial greetings from Luis Corvalan, PCCH general secretary, and his thanks for the valuable solidarity and support given by the SED and the GDR people on the Chilean patriots' struggle against the fascist Pinochet regime.

Both parties expressed their deep concern about the further escalation of the peace-endangering imperialist policy of confrontation and arms build-up. They assessed the Reagan administration's intention to deploy new nuclear weapons systems in Western Europe by the end of the year as militarily unjustifiable and politically irresponsible. The United States' deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons runs counter to the European peoples' interests and is a serious threat to world peace, as is the creation of seats of conflict in the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, and Central America.

During the meeting the need was stessed to strengthen the joint action of all responsible politicians and all peace-loving states and peoples in order to end the arms race stoked up by the United States and carry through effective measures for the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. Both parties declared their firm solidarity with those forces that oppose the insane imperialist arms policy through their active work.

The SED and PCCH fully support the statement by Yuriy Andropov made on 28 September 1983 and agree that it is necessary to stiffen resistance against the United States' introduction of a new round of the arms race.

Volodia Teitelboim described the Chilean people's present struggle against the odious regime as a component of the worldwide struggle against imperialism and war. He told his hosts about the Chilean people's latest powerful actions, in which various social and political forces took part and many different forms of struggle were used.

Some 10 years after the fascist putsch against the democratically-elected government of Salvador Allende, the essential conditions for smashing the military dictatorship and restoring the democratic system have matured. The latest developments confirm the PCCH in its intention to continue its policy of popular rebellion, the restoration of the unity of all antifascist forces, and the determined struggle to topple Pinochet and create a transition government.

Erich Honecker briefed his guests on the GDR workers' initiatives to continue to successfully implement the 10th SED Party Congress' resolutions in the aggravated international conditions and strengthen the first socialist German state of workers and peasants.

Lying as it does on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR regards it as its particular responsibility to do all it can to ensure that never again does a war emanate from German soil.

The SED Central Committee general secretary stressed that the GDR will steadfastly continue its policy of securing peace and international solidarity with those peoples fighting against fascism, imperialism, and neocolonialism. The SED will continue to stand firmly at the side of the antifascist forces in Chile.

The comradely exchange of views reaffirmed the two parties' agreement on all questions discussed. It was agreed that the proven cooperation between the SED and the PCCH should continued.

The talk was also attended by Orlando Millas, member of the Political Commission, and Rodrigo Rojas, candidate member of PCCH Central Committee Political Commission and his party's representative in the GDR. On the SED side, Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee International Relations Department, was present.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KRUPP'S BEITZ ON BIRTHDAY

AU281427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, handed over a message of congratulations from Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary, to Berthold Beitz, chairman of the board of directors of the Friedrich Krupp Corporation, on his 70th birthday.

The message of congratulations expresses the conviction that Berthold Beitz will continue to contribute to developing the trade and economic relations as an essential basis of the overall relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Berthold Beitz accepted the congratulations with pleasure and conveyed the gratitude and the best wishes to the GDR State Council chairman.

MITTAG RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR 3 OCT

LD031628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna 3 Oct (ADN) -- The Austrian Federal Chancellor, Dr Fred Sinowatz, praised the high level of economic relations between the GDR and Austria during a comprehensive discussion on Monday in Vienna with Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council.

Dr Sinowatz stressed in this respect the complete fulfillment of the reciprocal agreements concluded in recent times, which have had a stimulating effect on further progress. These economic relations based on consistency, for many enterprises of Austrian industry, have become a stable factor which it is important to expand.

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's firm will to continue to develop relations with Austria on an all-round basis. The further expansion of cooperation relations in selected areas and joint projects on third markets should determine the character of economic relations between the two countries even more strongly in future, both sides stressed.

Mittag and Sinowatz signed an agreement on expanding economic scientific and technological cooperation and on cooperation in third countries.

During his visit to Austria, Mittag also held talks with Finance Minister Dr Herbert Salcher and Agriculture Minister Guenter Haiden. The two sides elaborated on ideas as to how cooperation can be made even more effective in future.

The topic of a meeting with the Director General of Voest Alpine, Heribert Apfalter, was the further development of industrial cooperation. The two sides based their discussion in this respect on the efficient use of recent projects of joint development, particularly in third countries. Present at the talks were GDR Council of Ministers member State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, and GDR ambassador Dr Horst Grunert.

Guenter Mittag was given a cordial send-off from Vienna-Schwechat Airport by Dr Erich Schmidt, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce, and Industry.

TISCH RECEIVES URUGUAYAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD222311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- In view of the dangerous developments in the world, preserving peace is the priority task of trade unions. That is why the greatest importance is attached to increased trade union actions for peace and disarmament. This is the view expressed on Thursday by the chairman of the GDR's FDGB, Harry Tisch, and the coordinator of the National Convention of Uruguayan Workers (CNT) abroad, Felix Diaz, during a friendly discussion. Harry Tisch and Felix Diaz called for the implementation of the reasonable and realistic proposals submitted by the USSR and the other socialist states for ending the arms race and preventing the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The two sides condemned the undeclared war by the United States against free Nicaragua, its military aid for the regimes in El Salvador and Chile which are hostile to the people, as well as the permanent policy of threat against socialist Cuba. Harry Tisch underlined the FDGB's firm solidarity and that of GDR workers with the struggle of the Uruguayan people against the terror and murder practices of the ruling regime and for the reestablishment of democratic and trade union rights and freedoms.

DOHLUS RECEIVES IRISH CP LEADER O'RIORDAN

LD241008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 24 Sep (ADN) -- At present what matters most is to avert the threat to the life of the peoples posed by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO through the intensified efforts and activities of all peace forces. This was stated by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Michael O'Riordan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, on Saturday during a talk. The present task is to prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race, which would come into being in a dangerous manner if the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are stationed in Western Europe.

Horst Dohlus and Michael O'Riordan expressed their full support for the far-reaching constructive disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states.

They pointed to a realistic path for agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments on the principle of equality and equal security.

During the talk, which proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere, the two men underlined the firm will to deepen cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Ireland in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

HONECKER TOURS RECONSTRUCTED BERLIN THEATER

LD292222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Sep (ADN) -- The historic Deutsches Theater in Berlin was reopened on Thursday, on its 100th anniversary. General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed for a tour through the reconstructed building. [Also present were the following Politburo members and candidate members: Vurt Hager, Joachim Hessmann, Guenter Mittag, Werner Krolikowski, Konrad Naumann, Werner Jarowinsky, and Egon Krenz.]

The director of the Deutsches Theater, professor Rolf Rohmer, and the actress Jutta Wachowiak welcomed Erich Honecker and the other personalities in front of the portal in the Schumannstrasse. The reconstruction work, which took about 2 years, and the rebuilding of the studio theaters, were explained by the director general of the Berlin Building Department of the Ministry of Construction, Professor Ehrhardt Gisske.

During the afternoon, Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker and Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann presented awards to meritorious working people and works collectives. In recognition of the outstanding work done in the reconstruction of the Deutsches Theater and of the studio theaters, they were awarded the order Banner of Labor and other high state decorations by Chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker.

Director Prof Rohmer received the key to the theater at the ceremony from one of the members of the construction brigades.

WORKERS MILITIA ANNIVERSARY PARTICIPANTS LISTED

AU271409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Berlin -- On Saturday the 30th anniversary of the workers militia of our socialist republic was celebrated with a powerful parade of armed workers formations.

On Saturday morning groups of 100 from the 9 Berlin districts, all 14 bezirke of the republic, and from the Wismut [area] had come for the roll call in the Karl Marx Allee between Alexanderplatz and Strausberger Platz. About 150,000 Berliners greeted the formations of armed workers in the festively decorated capital.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed with long-lasting applause and cheers for the party of the workers class and its Central Committee when they arrived at the platform of honor shortly before 1000 hours. Arriving together with the Central Committee general secretary were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohlus; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Army General Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Army General Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Konrad Naumann; Harry Tisch; Paul Verner; and Werner Jarowinsky; Egon Krenz; Inge Lange; Guenter Schabowski; Gerhard Schuerer; and Werner Walde; and other first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships.

Also present were the deputy chairmen of the State Council Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; and Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany; and other representatives of parties and the National Council of the National Front; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss, and Herbert Weiz; other members of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, among them Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior, and of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council; generals and officers of the armed organs including Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, commandant of Berlin City.

The roll call was attended by the members of the CPSU Central Committee Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; as well as by Colonel General Aleksey Lisichev, head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; delegations from fraternal countries with Miroslav Novak, head of the Main Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Militia; Sandor Borbely, chief of the Workers Guard of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Michel Ngakala, chief of the People's Militia of the People's Republic of Congo.

CONTINUED DISMANTLING OF BORDER DEVICES REPORTED

LD031407 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA) -- The dismantling of the automatic firing devices at the GDR border has continued over the weekend. It was stated at the Interior Ministry today that the devices have been dismantled along a total of 20 kilometers. On Friday [30 September] the devices were removed from a stretch of 17.8 kilometers. A stretch totaling 439 kilometers along the GDR-FRG border was previously equipped with the devices. "It is continuing, but slowly," it was stressed. Once again the relevant circles pointed out that "other border defense installations" could apparently replace the dismantled automatic firing devices. However, importance is attached to the fact that "new installations" have not yet been seen.

In today's edition the Bonn paper DIE WELT reports that the GDR is constructing a new defense system. Escapes are to be prevented behind the border. According to DIE WELT, the Federal Government has information to the effect that the government in East Berlin intends to install the devices in the hinterland. This would make it virtually impossible for would-be-escapees to reach the West. DIE WELT cites a report by the Federal Border Guard, according to which the "border watch" model is to be introduced at the GDR border from 1984-85. This would signify a three-way division of GDR forces on the demarcation line.

BRIEFS

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION RESULTS -- During the first 8 months of 1983, roughly 126,000 apartments were newly built or modernized in the GDR. The Central Executive Board of the Trade Union for Construction and Woodworkers stated at its 7th meeting in Berlin today that this adds up to 6,880 apartments more than in the same period of 1982. The Construction and Woodworkers Union has more than 950,000 members. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 Sep 83 DW]

LOSONCZI, VARKONYI ATTEND UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD010635 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Pal Losonczi took part in the dinner given by the Polish head of state in New York. Later the president of the Presidential Council met the Cuban foreign minister and then the head of state of Cyprus. In the evening he gave a briefing on political issues to the members of Hungarian representations in New York.

The Hungarian foreign minister also had meetings with several of his colleagues in New York. Peter Varkonyi had talks with the heads of the Syrian, Jordanian, and Guyanan diplomatic services.

Losonczi UN Speech

LD301310 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York, September 30 (MTI) -- As reported, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, addressed the plenary session of the 38th UN General Assembly session Thursday afternoon, according to central European time late in the evening.

The participants of the session followed Hungary's position on the international situation with great interest, and emphasized the temperate and highly responsible, and at the same time resolute tone of the speech. We report here with Pal Losonczi's speech:

"Confrontation is increasing and attempts are made to upset the balance of powers that guarantees world peace, to acquire military superiority, and reverse the national and social liberation process of peoples, and this fills the people and government of the Hungarian People's Republic with anxiety," said Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, of the present international situation in a speech at the UN General Assembly session on Wednesday.

He identified as the main cause of the development of this dangerous situation the acceleration of the armament race. "The unprecedented pace of armament threatens our civilization not only directly, with the possibility of nuclear catastrophe, but also indirectly, by wasting the material and intellectual resources of mankind, depriving peoples of most of the goods they have created by work, and conserving economic backwardness in several developing countries. Is this not an impossible contradiction in the century of science of technology? Now, when the solution of such global problems as the exploration of new energy sources, harnessing of the riches of seas, peaceful conquest of space, the elimination of famine and devastating popular diseases, and saving of the natural environment of rapid deterioration have come within reach."

Pal Losonczi stressed: "My government, in compliance with the mandate received from the Hungarian people, considers as its principal foreign political aim to preserve the achievements of detente, maintain and expand international dialogue and cooperation, both in bilateral relations and at international forums. For us, like for many other countries, peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative. This is why every sign that indicates the revival of confrontation, every action that puts normal relations between states at risk, and every development that puts additional burden on international relations that are strained anyway, fills us with anxiety.

"My government is convinced that the war of rhetoric, accusations, discrimination, and the policy of power are bad methods and -- as experience shows -- also futile. It is an old home truth that anger should never guide your action.

Only sober approach and the mutual consideration of interests should guide relations between countries with different social systems. I note with satisfaction that our policy of peaceful coexistence has met due response on the part of the governments of those countries that feel responsibility for the development of the international situation. We shall continue to make efforts to establish more contacts, hold successful talks and political consultations in order to strengthen mutual confidence and improve the international climate."

The Hungarian head of state called it a welcome development that "the General Assembly intends to devote most of its work to the solution of the most urgent disarmament tasks. The Hungarian People's Republic has been [an] active participant in several important disarmament proposals over the recent years. Unfortunately, our proposals are still lacking genuine response from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Pal Losonczi continued to point out: "The outstanding disarmament problems are many-sided and each is important in itself. However, the need for radical improvement of the international climate and averting of the danger of war lends special urgency to nuclear disarmament. In view of this my government attaches distinguished importance to the pledge of the Soviet Union that it will not use nuclear weapon [as] first, under any circumstances. Most certainly the world public would breathe up if it were to hear [a] similar pledge from the rest of the nuclear powers.

"In our view the realization of the proposal that the countries that possess nuclear arms mutually freeze their nuclear arsenals would be an important initial step on the road towards nuclear disarmament. We hold that an agreement should be signed earliest on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests, and an end should be put to the development of new nuclear weaponry and the modernization of the existing ones. The appearance of newer and more sophisticated arms systems involves the danger that they will eventually outgrow the scope of competence of the existing agreements and it will be increasingly difficult to control and limit them.

"We consider it a task closely connected with nuclear disarmament to strengthen the non-proliferation treaty which is designed to prevent the spread of such weapons, and simultaneously guarantee the security of those states that do not possess nuclear weapons.

"The Hungarian People's Republic is directly interested in an agreement on non-deployment of nuclear arms where no such arms exist at present, and non-increase of the quantity of nuclear weapons where these already exist. The creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and in other parts of the world would be [a] significant contribution to the strengthening of confidence and international security.

"I should like to stress specially how important I consider the proposal made at the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in January in which they suggested [to] the NATO member-states the signing of an agreement on mutual renouncement of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Since the majority of the world's armaments, and the most devastating ones at that, are in the possession on these alliance systems, I think that such an agreement would be an effective measure for the prevention of actions that risk peace.

"The Hungarian People's Republic attaches special importance to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and sincerely hopes that they will be successful. Should the arms buildup be extended to [the] outer space, that would seriously endanger the future of mankind. The now submitted Soviet proposals of extraordinary importance seek to prevent that. My government, therefore, is fully supporting it.

"Hungary, like many other countries of Euorpe, is worried by the planned siting of new types of U.S.-made nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Upsetting of the current strategic balance of power can have far-reaching consequences for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. It is our conviction that the best solution would be the freeing of all of Europe from nuclear weapons. We will not give up this aim. As long as [the] international situation prevents realization of this aim, we consider reduction of the number of intermediate-range nuclear devices, instead of its increase, as the most acceptable solution.

"After 3 years of negotiations the Madrid European Security and Cooperation Meeting concluded with the adoption of a well-balanced final document with a content of merit. We attach special importance to the fact that the participants of the meeting decided to convene a conference on European confidence and security building measures and on disarmament. That the Madrid meeting concluded with a successful meeting of foreign ministers gives us hope that it is possible to continue the many-sided process that started in Helsinki.

"We consider it as an honour that the Madrid meeting chose Budapest to be host for a cultural forum in 1985. We will do everything in our power to assure the success of the important event," said Pal Losonczi and assured the audience that the Hungarian Government will continue to fully implement the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act and of the Madrid meeting. Pal Losonczi added: "The policies of extremist political circles worldwide are affecting in an unfavourable way the positive endeavours and are exerting a negative effect on efforts aimed at liquidating crisis centres.

"In the current tense international situation the Nonaligned Movement is playing an important role, a movement whose members represent the greater part of the countries and population of Earth. Their summit conference in Delhi has proved once again that the nonaligned countries are striving efficiently to promote the solution of the serious problems of our age. The Hungarian People's Republic regards it as a foreign policy priority to deepen cooperation with them."

Pal Losonczi denounced endeavours made to exclude the United Nations from the process of settlement in the Middle East, endeavours made to seek separate agreements and shut out certain parties concerned from the process of settlement. As he put it, "due to such efforts can it happen that more than a year after the unanimous adoption of a Security Council resolution, Israeli occupying troops are still in Lebanon and the suffering and exposed state of the Palestinian Arab people continue. It is the conviction of my government that the situation of the region can be settled only at a conference held with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization."

Speaking of acts against progressive countries in Central America and the Caribbean region, Pal Losonczi said: "These crises, like other ones, cannot be solved with violent means and by superordination of the interests of certain powers to every other consideration. There, too, solution can be reached only through honouring the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination, halting interference in their internal affairs, renouncing the means of military threat, of intimidation, economic, and political pressure."

Pal Losonczi hailed efforts of countries of Southeast Asia to reduce tension in the region. Pal Losonczi expressed support for the proposals worked out at a meeting of foreign ministers of those countries in last April and July. Pal Losonczi condemned the policy of apartheid of the racist South African regime.

Pal Losonczi pointed out: "In the case of Namibia it can be seen most clearly that, when international tension increases, forces of neocolonialization become more active. Though the Security Council and the General Assembly have passed resolutions on principles of a settlement, Namibia has still not gained independence because that would run contrary to strategic and economic interests to the South African regime and its external supporters.

Certain parties put forward arbitrary conditions, which are not approved by any UN resolution. They are attempting to mitigate the importance of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. My government condemns such efforts and it calls for the implementation of the UN plan of settlement, in accordance with the declaration issued by the conference on Namibia in Paris."

Of economic issues Pal Losonczi said: "The protracted crisis of the world economy and certain politically-motivated steps have had unfavourable effects. That is making difficult the situation of countries especially interested in the international division of labour -- with Hungary among them. It is our conviction that only through joint action and by expanding cooperation on the basis of reciprocal benefits, and free of discrimination, can be the malfunctions of international economic cooperation eliminated. We, on our part, are doing everything in our power to secure that end."

Of the human rights issue Pal Losonczi said: "The Hungarian People's Republic is of the view that the best way to counter prejudices, national hatred, and isolation -- which are highly detrimental to international relations -- is to come to know one another better. This is the working premise of my government in its approach also to the issue of human relations and human rights. We do not leave out the basic right to life and work from the sphere of human rights. We do not agree with those who give a narrower definition of the scope of human rights. It is well-known that their motivations are propagandistic in nature. If large groups of people are barred from the possibility of being useful members of their society and the support of their family, does not that affect most directly the quality of life and the implementation of human rights?

"It is our principled position that the international community should call attention first of all to the mass and grave violation of human rights, among which I would particularly emphasize apartheid and unlawful discrimination by race, colour, national minority, and religion. Unfortunately, these are everyday practice in several countries what is consistently condemned by the Hungarian People's Republic. My government is of the opinion that efforts should be concentrated on the elimination of such practices, instead of the organization of propaganda campaigns degrading the noble ideals of human rights to means of political schemes which are alien to them."

In conclusion, Pal Losonczi, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, consistently called for the "strengthening the role of the United Nations and making its work more efficient in [words indistinct] of the UN Charter. The Hungarian People's Republic, pursuing a foreign policy in the spirit of the noble purposes and principles set forth in the charter, is ready to take part in the peace efforts of the world organization. Our delegation will participate in the work of the present session in this spirit."

Losonczi Talks Continue

LD011941 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York, October 1 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left New York Saturday afternoon. The Hungarian head of state took part in and contributed to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, and participated in the meeting of heads of states and governments convened by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Dr Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, continued his bilateral talks in New York Friday afternoon, and met Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran, Luis Valencia Rodriguez of Ecuador, and Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq.

The politicians exchanged views on the topical issues of international life and bilateral relations.

Activities in France Viewed

LD021802 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, October 2 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, who had taken part in the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, arrived in Paris on Saturday evening. On Sunday Pal Losonczi saw the famous Renaissance castle of Francis I and Henrik IV in Fontainebleau, and visited Barbizon, the 'city of painters,' where famous landscapists had been working in the 19th century, including the Hungarian painter Laszlo Paal. The president visited the house where Laszlo Paal had worked, and on which a memorial tablet commemorates the painter.

Confers With Senate President

LD031848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Paris -- Pal Losonczi, who was in the French capital on a private visit, held talks with Senate President Alain Poher. The president of the Presidential Council made a stopover in Paris while en route home from the UN General Assembly session. Pal Losonczi arrived home in the early evening.

MARJAI RECEIVES FRG'S ERNST ALBRECHT FOR TALKS

LD301151 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian Prime Minister [title as received] Jozsef Marjai held talks in Budapest with Ernst Albrecht, prime minister of the West German Lower Saxony Province, on the world economic situation, the development of relations with the FRG, the increased participation of Lower Saxony in bilateral goods exchange, and the expansion of industrial and agricultural cooperation. The meeting was attended by Norman Dencker, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary. Ernst Albrecht visited the state farm of Hortobagy and went sightseeing in the capital.

Albrecht Ends Visit

LD301836 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony, FRG, ended his visit to Hungary on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Ernst Albrecht held talks with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Tamas Beck, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and other senior officials. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ernst Albrecht Friday. Present were Jozsef Marjai and Norman Dencker, FRG ambassador in Budapest. The minister-president of Lower Saxony left Budapest Friday.

WOZNIAK-LED POLISH DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST

LD301228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the party's Warsaw Committee [KW], including Marian Woznlak, Politburo member and first secretary of the KW, has been visiting Budapest since 28 September.

The delegation visited the Budapest Ganz-Mavag works, which makes diesel locomotives and turbines, and where Polish specialists work. A meeting of friendship took place there, at which Marian Wozniak said that although we now have the most dramatic period behind us, many difficult issues remain to be solved in Poland.

PZPR Delegation Departs

LD011947 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Warsaw Party Committee, which was invited by the Budapest Committee of the HSWP for a four-day visit to Hungary under the leadership of Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party CC and the first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, left Budapest Saturday. The delegation studied the issues of supply, urgan development, and party management, and met Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at Budapest Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and the first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

SZUROS RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER SAM NUJOMA

LD031513 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], who is holding talks in Hungary. Their discussion primarily concerned the situation that has developed in southern Africa. Matyas Szuros assured Sam Nujoma of the Hungarian Communists' solidarity with the struggle which the Namibian people are waging under SWAPO's leadership against the South African occupying forces.

Nujoma Holds Press Conference

LD032234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] We have already reported that Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has had talks in Hungary. He was received today by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Afterwards he met Hungarian journalists. Our colleague Gabor Izbegi was also present at his press conference.

Only armed struggle can lead to results; this is how the globetrotting politician with the greying beard formulated the determination of the Namibian people -- desirous of freedom -- to fight. Sam Nujoma also outlined the possible way of a negotiated settlement, but in the current international situation this is absolutely hopeless, he said. On the territory that is nearly 10 times that of Hungary there are so many mineral treasures -- uranium, diamonds, gold, and other wealth -- in the depths of the earth, that the Western powers and the RSA, which are holding talks with SWAPO under the aegis of the United Nations, do not want to give up the ownership of this territory under any circumstances. The Reagan administration, for instance, topped the years-long tug of war by inciting the South African troops' to demand as a condition for their withdrawal that the Cuban troops be sent home from Angola. Sam Nujoma said that this is Angola's internal affair and that they are not even willing to talk about this. The unanimous will of two sides is necessary for agreement, said Nujoma, and this is not forthcoming in the case of Pretoria. What is more, by making use of the Namibian puppet authority, the democratic Turnhalle alliance, South Africa wants to create in Namibia camp states such as the Transkei and Ciskei Bandustans in its own country. Under such conditions there is no other choice but struggle, said the Namibian politician.

For this SWAPO receives assistance from Hungary and the other socialist countries. Understandably, the independent states in the southern part of Africa support Namibia's struggle for independence -- in particular Angola, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The essence, however, is, added Sam Nujoma, that the decisive majority of Namibia's population of 1 million stand united behind SWAPO, which has been waging the struggle for 17 years and is ready to participate in the liberation struggle that is certain to last some time, weapons in hand, or to support it in some other way.

USSR'S GORBACHEV DEPARTS HUNGARY 3 OCTOBER

LD031128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev has concluded his talks in Hungary. The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee held talks on issues of economic policy and bilateral cooperation, particularly on the development of relations in agriculture and the food industry. During his 5-day visit, Mikhail Gorabchev was received by Janos Kadar. The Soviet guest left Hungary today.

SPANISH CP OFFICIAL RECEIVED IN BUDAPEST

LD302052 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Leonor Bornao, member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit to Budapest from September 27 to 30 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Leonor Bornao met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC. In the talks, marked by [a] cordial and comradely atmosphere, the parties gave briefs on their countries' current conditions and the work and present aims of their parties, exchanged views on the major issues of the international communist and workers' movement, surveyed inter-party cooperation, and expressed readiness to further improve relations.

GRENADA'S BISHOP CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD031514 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- Today Maurice Bishop, head of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada and chairman of the New Jewel Movement, left Budapest after an official visit on the invitation of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar. Maurice Bishop's party included Unison Whiteman, minister of foreign affairs; George Louison, minister of agriculture; Richard Jacobs, Grenada's ambassador to Hungary; and several leading ministry officials. The delegation was seen off at the flag-bedecked Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar; Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affaris; Janos Domeny, Hungarian ambassador to Grenada; and several public and economic leaders.

ACTIVITIES HELD TO MARK ARMED FORCES DAY

Czinege Hosts Reception

LD300929 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, gave a reception Thursday on the occasion of the Day of Armed Forces.

Present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varga, head of department of the Central Committee; Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs; Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard; and senior officials of Hungary's political and social life. Colonel General Nicolay Silchenko, representative of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Hungary; Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group (SSAG), temporarily stationed in Hungary; and staff of SSAG headquarters, and military and air attaches of diplomatic missions in Budapest also attended. A toast was given by Lajos Czinege.

Wreaths Placed

LD300921 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Hungarian heroes' monument at the Heroes' Square in Budapest Thursday to mark the Day of Armed Forces. On behalf of the Armed Forces of the Hungarian People's Republic, Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister; Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs; and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard, laid a wreath. On behalf of defence, military, and air attaches accredited to Budapest, a wreath was laid by Major General Aleksandr Iliev Dechev, military and air attache of the Embassy of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Colonel Gerhard Heim, military and air attache of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic; and Colonel John William Hand, defence and air attache of the Embassy of the United States of America. On behalf of the headquarters of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary, Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Southern Army Group, and Lieutenant Generals Nilolay Shevkun and Valdlen Kolesov, [and] members of the Military Council of the Southern Army Group, laid a wreath. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1400 GMT on 29 September, in a shorter report on the above ceremony, notes that Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Central Committee secretary was also present]

MARJAI ATTENDS PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD301822 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Ma Lie, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, gave a reception in Budapest Friday on the occasion of the National Day of China. Present were Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and town planning; Bela Rabbi, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry; Robert Garai, deputy foreign affairs minister; and several representatives of Hungary's economic, social, and cultural life. Leading representatives and members of several diplomatic missions also attended.

PRC Counterparts Greeted

LD301857 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Hungarian President Pal Losonczi and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar sent a telegramme of congratulations to Chinese President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER'S VISIT TO IRAN REPORTED

For Tehran converage of Transportation Minister Pullai's 27-30 September visit to Iran, see the 3 October South Asia DAILY REPORT.

KOWALCZYK CALLS FOR 'SWEEPING' TRANSFORMATION

LD031854 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Oct -- The vice-premier and leader of Poland's Democratic Party (SD) said here today that Poland would have trouble living up to the challenge of international competition and holding proper position among the sovereign states of the 21st century, unless a sweeping national transformation is a fact.

Mr. Edward Kowalczyk told this agency that the transformation would have to involve fundamental changes in the manner of thinking, social and political action, as well as breaking away with obscurantism and prejudice astutely exploited by hostile propaganda centres for their ends. Also, basic change in the attitudes to work and a meaningful improvement of the ways in which daily life is organized are, in the vice-premier's view, the relevant component of the transformation process in which the intelligentsia has a particular role to play.

The extent to which life is normalized in Poland is directly linked to the efforts to preserve peace in Europe and round the world, the vice-premier emphasized, because Poland is treated by imperialist forces as a potential trigger for bellicose moods -- 'cold' for the time being, but likely to grow hot in the future.

Re-emphasizing that his party (SD) was in its mass for the socialist renewal, while whatever (?SD) extremists there were, were not only shrinking, but downright deplorable, Vice Premier Kowalczyk gave the Polish United Workers' party great credit for inspiring the government effort to put the Polish economy back in order.

Speaking for his (SD) party, Kowalczyk said:

Externally, our [words indistinct] build normalization are reflected in our support for the PUWP and government anti-crisis programme. From the very outset we have joined in the political, social and administrative action as part of the specific 'coalition of authority', we have expanded our share in government and addressed ourselves to not only easy, but difficult tasks (?now) prevailing.

WALESA INTERVIEW ON MONEY, CHURCH PUBLISHED

AU301616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On 27 September, following the main newscast, Polish Television beamed a 30-minute program entitled "Money," whose main subject was a conversation between brothers Lech and Stanislaw Walesa.

PAP has published a reconstruction of this program from a video apparatus. The television presenter omitted the most vulgar expressions used by the brothers, but they are indicated in the transcript by their first letters. Before the program began, the announcer said that the recorded conversation between the two brothers had been purged of the passages that offended against the pope, church dignitaries, and other persons.

This is the transcript:

The day is 25 August 1983 at the Gdansk shipyards, where Vice Premier M. Rakowski is having a meeting with shipyard workers. Lech Walesa says among other things: "Stop talking about my millions, I am a Pole and have no accounts in the West."

This shows that he repeated what he had always said as the leader of the Solidarity. At this point, one of the statements made by the Solidarity leader at that time is repeated: "I want to say that I have a suit of clothing. No, I have two, and one of them dates back to my bachelor days, but I still have it. I have four pairs of socks, two of them have small holes. I have received nothing." Another statement from the same period: "I take no money, no money at all." Someone present at the meeting with the Solidarity leader asks: "What do you live on?" Lech Walesa continues: "Yes, precisely. But anyone can come to my place to see for himself. I think I will buy a suit, well I am wearing it, but I have four other suits given to me by Reverend Jankowski." This is what Lech Walesa said after working for Solidarity for a few months. At the Wroclaw rally he said: "Certainly, today I get quite a lot of money and prizes. I do not know which ones. And those orders, doctorates...."

For almost 18 months, the television announcer says, the largest press agencies and newspapers in the world were full of information about the various prizes awarded to Walesa. They mentioned figures in Kronas, dollars, pounds, and DM. Walesa was awarded prizes by Western newspapers, social organizations, and political parties. He was awarded prizes not only when he was the leader of the Solidarity, but also during martial law, at which time they were collected for him by Reverend Blachnicki or by Jerzy Milewski, head of the so-called Brussels office of Solidarity, for example. The television screen shows Lech Walesa's place of internment after 13 December 1981. Here, in Arlamow, he met with his brother Stanislaw, who lives in Bydgoszcz, in the last days of 1982. It was during this visit that Lech Walesa made some confessions, which his brother Stanislaw recorded without Lech's knowledge. Having listened to this recording, S. Walesa confirmed that it was genuine. In his talk with a militia officer S. Walesa said that he had listened to the tape of the conversation on 30 September 1982 and that this recording was genuine. S. Walesa's statement is reinforced by a receipt written by him, which states:

"I confirm the receipt of the cassette recording.... which contains the interview [wywiad] and the discussion I had on 29 September 1982 with my brother Lech Walesa in the Arlamow place of internment, for private use and for the use of the family because that day was his birthday. I have received the recorder in a serviceable state and without reservations. I listened to the entire recording on 4 November 1982."

This is followed by excerpts from the conversation between the two brothers. The television presenter stresses that because the recording was made by an amateur, its quality is poor and he, the presenter, will read the text of the conversation, which the listeners will hear in advance in the original. Because Lech Walesa, the presenter notes, uses many vulgar expressions, he, the presenter, will omit certain words.

Lech Walesa: You know, they want to do this to me. They want to block all my accounts in the West and to cut me off from family sources. Savvy? This Wojtek [unidentified person] has f----- things up enough for them to hope that he will rope in one more guy who will square things up so that they can cut me off from the incomes I can mention, but draw on others. Get me? They will cut off the former, but I cannot use the latter because of my aspirations and social activities. They want to spirit this away from me. I will have to anticipate them. Actually I already have, did you know? In theory I have anticipated them by a long shot because I get on better with the grassroots church hierarchy than the upper hierarchy gets on with me and with them. So they will not touch me on this point. But actually I will not be able to prove anything to them. They will say: Because you do not work, because they are helping you. And this is so.... and so on.

Stanislaw Walesa: Yes.

Lech Walesa: In any case, as my brother you must undertake something, because, damn it, the problem is that today this is a trifle and after a year also a trifle, but after 5-10 years you have to think what to do to have an alibi. You know what I mean: an alibi for that thing, do you know what I mean? After all, I will not go to work. For one thing they will not let me, and another they will try to get their own back. Certainly Reverend Jankowski or some other priest can keep me going for 2 or 3 years. But what then?

...I cannot take money because I am a social activist. I can take it to keep my family, but there must be someone responsible in the family who will be able to face up to these things. You know, all in all there is over $1 million of it. This is not a f------ zloty or Z100. Someone has to collect it and deposit it somewhere. I do not know, but we cannot have it transferred to Poland.

Stanislaw: Well, no. That's true.

Lech: I did something about it, and some people came along. That priest from Przemysl came along.... They said they would open an account in the papal bank. You get 15 percent there. Well, let us assume we get 10 percent. This means that the whole lot will double itself within 10 years. There is over $1 million of the stuff! Well, one would have to settle this thing and say that he is opening an account in a bank, in the papal bank, and so on. I cannot touch this stuff because they will get at me immediately!

Stanislaw: All right, but is an individual account dangerous?

Lech: You can have it, but I cannot because I am a social activist. I cannot because they may cut my head off....

...We have now over $1 million and we have to place this million so as to be able to keep the family for I do not know how much and for how long.... Certainly, today we have here, well, how much? Five to six million. I would like to get that Nobel (the Nobel prize) in any case, although, damn it, the Church is against it. I would get it but for the Church, which is beginning to stick it to me....

Well, you know: The Church has a different policy, a far-sighted policy.

Stanislaw: They have even proposed the pope once again.... (for the Nobel prize)

Lech: Yes, and this is precisely the proof. But on the 13th!

Stanislaw: But listen. This can be a very good gambit!

Lech: I am on a collision course with the pope.

Stanislaw: Just so.

Lech: No, not in this way. An error, an error. I should step aside in favor of the pope. But I cannot step aside because after all I want, I would like to get it. It is not the $200,000 I am concerned about. I am concerned about the entire political story.

Stanislaw: It can be something else. I had discussions when I was in Czestochowa just now, and this is what struck them: If Lech is denied the prize, the effect would be even stronger....

Lech: So they said I should step aside?

Stanislaw: No, it is not that. Your status would be raised.

Lech: If I would defeat the pope?

Stanislaw: You do not mean you could win!

At this point the subject of the Nobel prize is interrupted and the conversation returns to the subject of money.

Lech: Well, f--- it, take care of this. Later on we change coats. You take politics, because I have enough of it!

Stanislaw: Listen, I can stick such politics up my....

Lech: You do not like politics! You do not like this kind of politics!

Stanislaw: No, I do not like money.

Lech: You do not? In that case let us use your family. I do not know who of your family is there. Make him to take on himself everything we have in the West. He will supply me when I need it.

Stanislaw: There is some fellow called Robert who is a relative.

Lech: A f------ traitor. F--- him, do you know how much he took? Some $1.5 million! Well, he has f----- it.

Stanislaw: How are you related to him?

Lech: He is one of the Walesa family. This is true! When Sila-Nowicki brought me that interview.... This is the Walesa family. This dates as far back as Stach [variation on Stanislaw] and grandpa Jan. Some brother of his. You know, f--- him, he is just as dreadful a simpleton as we are.

Stanislaw: Do you mean to say he comes from our grandpa?

Lech: From the grandpa! But his is a swindle....

Stanislaw: Yes, certainly. This is interesting because Robert and some other names....

Lech: You mean he comes from Marian? No, not from Marian.

Stanislaw: Certainly, from Marian.

Lech: Not from Marian! Arrange it so you are in charge of your family and mine.

Stanislaw: Yes, and they will intern me in the end!

Lech: Leave the country. Do leave the country! I tell you to leave the country with your family, wife, and children. Leave the country because you must take care of these things....

I suggest -- and the church has agreed -- that we should deposit that money, which is over $1 million, with the Vatican at 15 percent. They give 15 percent, which is $150,000. Calculate it in zlotys. It is a hell of a lot of money. But who will take care of it? You know, f--- it, I cannot throw my weight about. Yes, we can contribute those 60,000 [currency not specified] to that panoramic exhibition (the exhibition of the panoramic painting of the Raclawice battle). We can also reject the Solzhenitsyn and other prizes. The thing is we still have $1 million! You will not get any younger, but you will insure your old age. Perhaps it is not we who will fulfill an order or a family duty, but someone else. We have not f----- it up! We have managed to achieve something. Not much, but still something. We must not f--- it now. We must not f--- it. If we do not win, let us leave it to our children to do it for us. Your children or mine. I cannot do it, you do it. I tell you to do it and I give it to you! Prepare a letter, and I will sign it for you so you can settle it with the Church.

Stanislaw: In that case I may be taken for the one who, f--- it, gives himself his own instructions.

Lech: No, no! You get it ready and say that I, being the older, instruct, request, and beseech, and so on, so that....

Stanislaw: Am I not the older brother?

Lech: Yes, but listen: I ask that my older brother take action and so on. You will then make the trip. This is not peanuts.... This is not some $100,000 or $200,000.... This is over $1 million. This is a whole lot in zlotys.

Stanislaw: You know, I have always been so anti....

Lech: You penny pincher! We have got to the top. The situation has f----- us. Do you think I like it? I also wanted to trade in cloth caps in the old days, but we have f----- ourselves into serious matters. What can I do? There is no help for it. In for a penny, in for a pound. But I am unable to go on with it. Even this week I have heard about that money in Sweden and Norway. Have you heard? That money is well over $100,000! And no one has registered that money. After all, some f----- will deny it. Do you know? If we play the wrong card, they will deny it....

Rely on me and on the fact that we are brothers. And think how to do it. I do not know how. I do not know whether to go abroad. To go abroad? You can go abroad now, you are in a better situation. You can go to the States. You do not have to come back. You can ask for....

Stanislaw: Bull---- in a better situation!

Lech: You are! You are because if you meet the pope I will tell him to receive you and settle your problems. I have seen to this in case someone may go. I thought that perhaps Mazowiecki would go, but he will not go, as far as I know, and that is why I decided that I would agree to the 15 percent in a bank in Rome, but someone must collect. Who? After all, we have a force, f--- it, which is not a peasant force.

Stanislaw: They can suspect me later on.

Lech: What will that be to you when you are in Switzerland (?or) on the Balaton Lake [in Hungary] and take a trip on a boat. What will that be to you? I will not be able to go there in case you would like to f--- me up. Although I do not believe you would do this, I could still not be within reach of you. I tell you: Do what you like. And when you have done it, it is your worry. I will not butt in. I cannot make a move. Every move I make is a f----- up move.

Of course, today I am on top of the surge of the wave, but who knows what will happen in 10 years' time? The general [Jaruzelski] will get hold of my mug, will give it to me, and will nationalize the rest through a taxation surcharge, and so on. And he will f--- me up so much that I will die like a dog. We will have to survive for 100 or perhaps 50 years. Let your grandchildren or mine settle the issue! This is what I have thought up: Because the Vatican Bank will always survive and because they want 15 percent, then someone must settle this thing. That is why let us not give anyone any legacy. This means you, when you leave the country, your wife and your two children. I will give my share, but no one has any right to a legacy. They have to live on the interest alone. Only when someone from your family or mine makes an appearance will we help him. But this is not what I should think about. You think about it. I agree to it with my eyes closed. I am in a f------ situation! After all, you are better than I am in political thinking, f--- it. So think how to do this.

Stanislaw: I am no longer in it as regards politics, and even less as regards economics.

Lech: You are not in it and, as you well know, I am not in it! We no longer have to kick ourselves in our bottoms, but we can fail just as well. The thing now is not to fail! I do not know whether you should invest $1 million in factories or in land. You have such an asset! And if you f--- it, then you will have to live a f------ life again. At the moment you have a million lying idle. You can have it here, but invest it so as to win politically and economically.... Over there they give you 15 percent. In 7 years you have doubled the sum. A million turns into 2 million. What is more profitable for you? In 7 years you have twice as much, that is, if you work for your children you have $2 million. Perhaps DM, pounds, gasoline? Or perhaps you will buy shares because things are different in the West. You can buy gasoline or crude oil shares. Things were simple when we had nothing. When I had f------ nothing, things were simple. I bought a f------ cloth cap, and things were looking up somehow. Now that I have, I do not know what move to make. You see, the DM is going down and so are francs and krone. I f------ do not know what to go for. But this must work.

Stanislaw: I do not care about money.

Lech: Then why do you give it to lazybones? I will give it to you, but you must earn at least 200,000 [currency unspecified] from it. I have been lucky to shine, so let us keep what we have! At the same time, let us think that we may fail, that you and I may fail. I cannot f--- it, and this is obvious. But perhaps your child will finish the game. And mine too. Let them do it! Let them have the necessary education, opportunities, living, and so on, so that they do not blame you or me. Go, f--- it, and settle it!

After these words, we again see on the screen the Gdansk shipyards in August of this year. Lech Walesa speaks: "Stop talking about my millions. I am a Pole and have no accounts in the West. I have not appropriated even a penny."

ARTICLE DISCUSSES WHY WRITERS UNION WAS DISSOLVED

AU281040 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Witold Nawrocki: "After the Dissolution of the Union of Polish Writers -- Leaders Are Responsible"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] HAVING COMPREHENSIVELY CONSIDERED THE APPEAL OF THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION OF POLISH WRITERS [ZLP] AGAINST THE 19 AUGUST 1983 DECISION BY THE MAYOR OF WARSAW TO DISSOLVE THE UNION, THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS REJECTED THE APPEAL, WHEREBY THE ZLP CEASED TO EXIST ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1983.

The Main Board of the dissolved ZLP continued to the very end to fight to induce the authorities to fulfill its main demand -- to allow it to work without having to observe any conditions and without negotiating the real guarantees that would safeguard the union against efforts to again involve it in political struggle and in nonstatutory activities, which represent an alternative to the state's cultural policy. The leadership of the union did not recognize the documented thesis put forward by the authorities that the union's crisis had political grounds and that the normalization of the union's situation had to be effected by removing those political obstacles that made it impossible for the union to resume its statutory activities and to formulate such guarantees that would ensure that union activities are consistent with the statutory preamble, which defines the principles of the existence and work of this institution of literary life in the legal and constitutional conditions of People's Poland. In practice this meant making a rational evaluation of the past and defining the principles of the union's cooperation with the authorities on solving the difficult creative and professional problems of writers. It also meant such an internal transformation of the union as to preserve not only declaratively, but in fact and literally, the agreement between the statutory aims of the union's work and the true reality of its activities. The union's leadership was asked to express its disapproval of the many facts of the antisocialist commitments of many members of the union and its main administration. These commitments consisted of cooperating with foreign centers of political subversion, in disrupting the unity of Polish literature by taking authors and works abroad to emigre publishing centers, and in militant activities against sociopolitical stabilization by encouraging hatred toward the socialist sociopolitical solutions that were applied in Poland after the introduction of martial law. It was expected that the union's authorities would recognize such activities as violations of the statutory duties assumed by those who join the union voluntarily and without compulsion.

Rejection of Compromise

During the talks conducted by the authorities and in the long paper that gave reasons for the appeal against the decision to dissolve the union, representatives of the main administration stated that these expectations were impossible to fulfill both with regard to the self-appraisal of activities begun at the 21st congress in December 1980 and with regard to creating the necessary safeguards against a return of the antisocialist moods and attitudes on the part of some writers. They rejected and termed as "untrue and in no way proved" the accusations that some members of the union's leadership and of the union used the union as an "area and instrument of the struggle against the system and authorities of the PPR." Precisely because of their political obligations, they did not or could not confess to embracing the oppositional political options expressed in union documents and in the activities directly on the side of the adversaries of socialism.

They did not deem it possible to evaluate in any way the conduct of the members of the union and its leadership who are abroad and who continue an open and ostentatious political struggle in journalism and literature against the socialist legal-constitutional order in Poland and to attack our political and defense alliances. During the talks and in their appeal against the dissolution they presented their activities as irreproachable and consistent with Polish sociopolotical order and once again demanded that the union be allowed to conduct unrestrained activities after it has been unconditionally reinstated.

THE LEADING GROUP, WHICH WAS SET UP AT THE EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS OF THE UNION IN DECEMBER 1980, REJECTED ALL COMPROMISE SOLUTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEDIATION ALL THE TIME DURING THE SUSPENSION OF THE UNION AND DEMANDED THE COMPREHENSIVE RESTORATION OF THOSE CONDITIONS OF ACTIVITY WHICH IT HAD OBTAINED AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATIONS AND WHICH ENABLED IT TO TAKE OVER POWER AT THE MAIN CONGRESS IN DECEMBER 1980. Jan Jozef Szczepanski laid down the lines of these activities as early as 14 June 1980, stating in his speech at the general meeting of the Association of Scientific Courses that the problem of national education was most important and crucial for all those who oppose and fight opportunism. Demanding that the teaching of national traditions be revised, he said: "Despite all the destruction caused by progressive Sovietization, we can still count on our society's more mature awareness and greater capacity for regeneration.... The Polish nation's experience in this regard is sufficiently obvious. German totalitarianism sought not only to liquidate the Polish state but also to annihilate Polish cultural identity and to put an end to the existence of the independent Polish nation once and for all. Soviet totalitarianism, which is incomparably more subtle and far-sighted, is seeking to completely subjugate our nation, using among other slogans the slogan of our own nationalism."

Revival of Myths

MANY PARTICIPANTS IN THE 21ST EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS DEMANDED NOT ONLY THAT THE CANON OF OUR TRADITIONS BE REVISED, BUT THAT POLISH CULTURE BE RECONSTRUCTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO LEGALIZE NATIONAL MYTHS, WHICH HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED BY HISTORY, AND TO DIVORCE OUR CULTURE FROM SOCIALIST IDEOLOGICAL INSPIRATION. This was proposed by Andrzej Braun, Jacek Bochenski, Marek Nowakowski, Anna Kamienska, Kazimierz Orlos, and Jan Lipski, who asserted that Polish culture had been impoverished and ravaged and that a culture of injustice and wrongs (Orlos), hatred (Kamiesnka), lies, and disrespect for human dignity (Braun) had been created. Andrzej Braun said: "Lies or, delicately speaking, untruths are staple elements of national education in our country. Lies, concealment of the facts, halftruths, and one-sided or tendentious truth, which is also a lie, are such elements. These untruths already have been spread in schools in the absurd belief that ignorance or partial, distorted, and defective knowledge can provide better advantages for young men and women and to furnish them with a better base for later orientation in the world and for effective activity during complicated adult life."

According to Andrzej Braun it is a lie to say that during the war the Polish people "fought for a socialist Poland"; that socialism helps extend the frontiers of man's freedom since it compels people to live "without dignity, rights, and freedoms and to suffer poverty in the bargain"; and that socialism has produced cultural advancement for the Polish plebian classes. Socialism has depraved our society and has used only a "single system of values and a single -- that is, one-sided -- criterion of evaluation." It was decided therefore to apply to the appropriate authorities for changes in the instruction of arts subjects, especially Polish and foreign literature and history, in all schools.

As early as June 1981 the Solidarity Commission for National Education, which was headed by Jan Blonski, member of the main administration, made radical changes in the canon of prescribed textbooks. It eliminated works based on the program of the leftwing and on rationalist traditions and replaced them with works of a fideistic character and with the most recent textbooks written with an antisocialist bias.

The resolution on this issue stated: "The aforementioned problems should be settled with the Consultative Committee for Creative Associations." Other congress resolutions were also addressed -- this is a characteristic feature -- to the authorities and to the Consultative Committee for Creative Associations, which shows that this illegal organization was regarded as a recognized alternative structure vis-a-vis the state bodies responsible for culture. The organizers of the congress stressed in a symbolic way other political links as well. The Warsaw electoral meeting of the ZLP was inaugurated by Zbigniew Bujak and the congress itself was inaugurated by Seweryn Jaworski. Both of them were given an enthusiastic welcome, although their speeches as extreme leaders augured a spiritual occupation of our literature in line with clerical and nationalistic rules.

Bujak's and Jaworski's presence at the congress anticipated the later actions that resulted in an agreement between Solidarity and ZLP on cooperation in spreading and promoting culture. The agreement was signed on 26 September 1981. The union's main administration refused to the end to honestly evaluate this agreement, even though it deeply involved the union in the sociopolitical movement of Solidarity. The main administration pledged assistance in organizing Soliarity libraries, in programming workers' universities, in arranging lectures, in publishing Solidarity cultural publications, and in creating Solidarity radio and television programs. The main administration declared itself ready to join Solidarity in modifying the state's cultural policy (publications, sociocultural writings, theater, movies, radio, and television) in granting awards to creative people, in setting up study grants, and in cooperating "in all other activities -- not mentioned in this agreement -- to promote the development of national culture."

THE RANGE OF THE ISSUES COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT WITH SOLIDARITY INDICATED THAT THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF THE ZLP REGARDED SOLIDARITY AS AN ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURE TO THE EXISTING STATE STRUCTURES AND ATTACHED FAR-REACHING HOPES TO THE SOLIDARITY SOCIOPOLITICAL MOVEMENT. It also attached political hopes as proved by the fact that the Commission for Cooperation With Solidarity -- this commission was headed by Marek Nowakowski -- helped to implement tasks that accorded with the political agitation professed by the KOR [Workers Defense Committee] element of the Solidarity leadership, by selecting the appropriate lecturers. These lecturers (including Tomasz Burek, Andrzej Drawicz, Marta Fik, Michal Glowinski, Michal Komar, Janusz Maciejewski, Marek Nowakowski, Kazimierz Orlos, Andrzej Werner, Piotr Wierzbicki, Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, and Wojciech Karpinski) were sent out to worker, student, teacher, and other communities to propagate above all anticommunist literature published by emigre centers, to give publicity to the similar trends in so-called independent literature, to discredit the history of the PPR, and so on.

A Peculiar "Cultural Unity"

Concerning publishing, too, the union main board's activity coincided with that of the extremist Solidarity leadership.

As Chairman J.J. Szczepanski has said in an interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY, a meeting of union leaders took place in the union's headquarters -- Andrzej Szczypiorski and Andrzej Drawicz -- and members of the Independent Publishing firm -- M. Chojecki, A. Michjik, and K. Bielinski -- at which an idea for setting up a publishing house was discussed. The program of his publishing house, referred to by Adam Michnik, was meant to consist mainly of reprints of works published abroad, publications by so-called dissidents in central and Eastern Europe, as well as works stemming from the so-called independent publishing sphere. Implementing the decision of the 21st congress, the union main board also presented the Independent Publishing firm with a list of proposed authors and titles which besides Herling-Grudzinnski, Juliusz Mieroszewski, Adam Pragier, and Kazimierz Puziak, also contained Aleksandr Zinoviev, Harry Truman, Sandro Koraczi, Vaclav Havel, and others. The slogan "Unity of Polish culture" was blatantly used as a screen behind which a free flow of antisocialist Polish workds published abroad or other works translated into Polish was organized.

Various kinds of manipulations to the statute were also planned. Despite the unequivocal words in the statute's constitution, the new leadership's constant aim was to build bridgeheads between the union and the writers' group from the Paris KULTURA and other emigre groups known for their open hostility toward the PPR. Members of the union and of its main board who had their articles published in emigre publications did not encounter the warning that they were violating the statutory regulations that they had agreed to when joining the union. This led to a kind of paradox whereby those in the union who opposed the statute and those who respected it were equipped with the same rights. But this is not completely true, since the manipulations to the statute carried out during the 21st congress deprived departmental chairmen of the right to vote during the main board plenary sessions, introduced a ban on combining union functions with party functions, and introduced the idea of so-called interim congresses every 18 months in order to maintain control over and to strengthen the association's initiative.

The leadership circle, distributed throughout the main union agencies, did not confine itself to the ZLP. In accordance with the need for centralized political control, an unheard-of union of literary personalities was created composed of persons occupying influential positions in the main literary bodies of the world. A considerable part of the main board's members also belonged to the board of the PEN Club, the board of the Consultative Committee of Creative Associations, and the Committee for the Defense of Prisoners of Conscience, as well as the KOR inner leadership and the publishing agencies connected with KOR. The authors of the extensive appeal know very well about the activity of Anka Kowalska, Jacek Berezin, Stefan Kisielewski, Kazimierz Orlos, Jan Jozef Lipski, Jacek Bochenski, Andrzej Szczypiorski, Andrzej Kijowski, and other writers in various representative bodies who undertook political activity. The theses formulated by the signatories of the appeal about a writer's right to nonconformist views and attitudes essential for the performance of his profession does not excuse the activity of these writers, because it is not their convictions that matter here, but the way in which these convictions were spread among society and the policy of struggle that was aimed at changing the political order in the country.

The ZLP main board did not, of course, remove the preamble in the status defining the union's activity as being within the PPR's legal-political order, but it did intend by means of widescale activity to cause an actual change in the political principles behind the union's functioning.

For this purpose, the slogan "Unity of Polish culture" was used as a screen to cover up the activity of writers who have been abroad for a long time and are performing antisocialist activity there (Leszek Kolakowski, Wlodzimierz Odojewski, Krzysztof Pomian, Zdzislaw Najder, and others), as well as to have their works published by unofficial publishing houses in Poland. In breach of the statute, Jacek Berezin was accepted as a member of the union on the basis of an editorial in Pasis KULTURA. Juliusz Zulawski, the chairman of the Polish PEN Club at the time, called the TV polemic session with Jerzy Giedroyc, a person supposed to be meritorious for Polish culture, a scandal. Many articles against socialism have appeared and are still appearing in the Paris periodical edited by Giedroyc. The main board never tried to set these affairs in order, just as it never opposed the splitting up of Polish literature into internal and foreign branches, which was achieved by means of an absorption of part of the country's creative potential by the political emigre community and by having writers at home write for Western centers of political ideological subversion. (Marek Nowakski Stefan Kisielewski, Andrzej Szczypiorski, and others).

The Alliance With Giedroyc

The political views of members of the association are their private business, the members of the main board's presidium used to say and are still saying. One can agree with this to a certain extent, bearing in mind, however, the restriction expressed in the statute's preamble. But the views of members of the union's authorities cease to be their private business when published or expressed from a podium, for they then advertise the association which has chosen these people as its leaders. UNITY OF THOUGHT WITH THE GIEDROYC GROUP WAS NOT THE ONLY GOAL TOWARD WHICH THE UNION'S NEW LEADERS PUSHED THE UNION. Andrzej Kijowski, main board member and chairman of the Assessments Commission, has attempted to present the deeper historical significance of this turnabout while speaking at the Polish Cultural Congress:"...Poland is not the sick man of Europe, but it is Europe's sensitive spot in which all at once the symptoms of diseases dormant inside its organism have appeared, a sensitive spot disturbed by arbitrary agreements. Those powers that have signed these agreements as well as the Poles themselves who, suffering economic starvation today and acting for the sake of a new Eurppean order even though they do not intend to change this order themselves, must be aware of the nature of this Polish crisis. These Poles are working for the sake of new international relations, even though refore does not lie within their power."

THE IDEA OF REVISING THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS IS THE BASIS OF JERZY GIEDROYC'S CALCULATIONS AND POLITICAL HOPES. NEVERTHELESS, KIJOWSKI'S CALLING FOR A REVISION OF THE RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II MUST MAKE PEOPLE OPPOSE HIM. Aside from the national disaster which the results of such an appeal would surely cause, the union branches in Olsztyn, Koszalin, Slupsk, Szczecin, Zielona Gora, Wroclaw, and Opole would also be wiped off the cultural map of Poland. The union's interests which bind a presidium member should at least make Kijowski refrain from making such appeals, if nothing else.

UNFORTUNATELY, FACTS SHOW THAT THE POLITICAL STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION AUTHORITIES MADE ON THE WAVE OF THE DRAMATIC CRISIS ARE NOT A COINCIDENCE AND ARE NOT SEPARATE OIECES OF A GREATER PHILOSOPHY. THEY ARE A COMPONENT OF A COHESIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE ORIENTATION WHOSE ESSENCE IS THE RESTORATION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE EXISTENCE OF THE POLISH STATE THAT PERTAINED TO ITS SURVIVABILITY AND ANNIHILATION IN THE INTER-WAR PERIOD.

The elements of this political system are: anti-Sovietism, philogermanism as practiced by the FRG political leadership concerning central and Eastern Europe, hope for a restoration of the social bourgeois-liberal order, a revision of the frontiers, and Christian Orthodoxy. Andrezej Szczypiorski, main board member and chairman of the Auditing Commission, said on 12 December 1981, in other words, already after the flagrant confrontations of the leaders of KKP [National Consultative Commission]: "There are two places today on which general attention is focused. In Gdansk, Solidarity's National Commission is in session, and in Warsaw the Congress of Culture has met. Of course, the material these two bodies are discussing is different, but it has one thing in common -- the present and future of Poland. The National Commission's decisions have a different nature, of course. But let us not be too modest, for this would be in bad taste. The voice of scholars and artists is important in Poland. Society is waiting for our calm decisions and intelligent views. The view that one can avoid this, that one can avoid politics in this hall and live through these difficult times separated from the conflicts of the day is not only naive, but cowrdly and dishonorable.... There is no accord between the authorities and the people because the authorities are the servants of the people, and not the people's partner," he concluded, assuring his listeners that power lies in the streets and merely has to be picked up.

Above and Beyond the State

Now it is becoming clear what the purpose of all the opinions, which culminated in the 21st congress' resolution on increasing the union's independence, was. THIS RESOLUTION RESTRICTED ANY STATE INTERVENTION WHATSOEVER AND TRIED TO PLACE THE UNION IN A SITUATION FREE OF CONTROL AS FAR AS THE UNION'S ACTIVITY INSIDE AND OUTSIDE POLAND IS CONCERNED.

The union's break with left-wing social and political organizations (especially the PZPR) became very obvious while it continued to maintain its links with members of the main administration of KOR (Anka Kowalska, Kazimierz Orlos, and Jan Jozef Lipski) and institutions affiliated with KOR (Jacek Bochenski, Kazimierz Dziewanowski, Andrzej Braun, Pawel Hertz, Marek Nowakowski, Tomasz Burek, Julia Hartwig, Anna Trzeciakowska, Anna Kamienska, Jerzy S. Sito, Andrzej Kijowski, Egon Naganowski, Marian Brandys, and Lech Badkowski) such as the Independent Publishing Firm, ZAPIS the Scientific Courses Association, the Polish Independence Accord (Zdzislaw Najder and Stefan Kisielewski), and extreme groups of Solidarity members who were illegally working with the Consultative Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations and with the Committee for the Protection of Prisoners of Conscience. The resolution passed by the 21st ZLP Congress on free contacts with the outside world is clear proof of the fact that it intended to pave the way for completely free communications between Poland and its emigrees thus making its activities free of any state interference and prevening the "free" flow of works from the West to Poland, as well as hindering the freedom of the union's contacts with the West. IT IS NO WONDER THAT THE SEAT OF THE UNION BECAME A PLACE FOR THE DISSEMINATION AND COLLECTION OF UNCENSORED LITERATURE, AS WELL AS THE LAST FORUM ON WHICH THE REMAINS OF THE CONGRESS OF POLISH CULTURE COULD WORK. THE UNION LITERALLY EXCLUDED ITSELF FROM THE LAWS WHICH WERE IN FORCE IN POLAND AND CREATED ITS OWN USURPING RIGHTS TO CARRY OUT COMPLETELY UNINHIBITED POLITICAL AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES.

Vague Assurances

Without going into an analysis of the literary works and the publications that were published by opposition political emigre and domestic publishers, all this was the cause of the decision to suspend the activities of the union. AFTER THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND, THE MEMBERS OF THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION AND PART OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SUSPENDED UNION WHO WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANTISOCIALIST POLITICAL OPPOSITION FAILED TO CEASE, AND EVEN STEPPED UP THEIR ACTIVITIES BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, ENERGETICALLY OPPOSING MARTIAL LAW AND SOCIAL STABILIZATION, WHICH WAS BEING ACCOMPLISHED ALONG THE ROAD OF NATIONAL ACCORD.

IN SUCH A SITUATION, NEITHER THE AUTHORITIES NOR THE TEAM OF PZPR PARTY WRITERS COULD ACCEPT THE DEMAND FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL REVIVAL OF THE UNION, OR THE VAGUE ASSURANCE THAT AFTER THE RESTORATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS LEGAL ACTIVITIES THE UNION WILL, AS EXPECTED BY THE AUTHORITIES, DEVELOP IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ALLOW IT TO CREATE A PROFESSIONAL AND ARTISTIC PROGRAM FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF ITS AUTHORITIES AT ITS 22ND GENERAL CONGRESS WHICH SHOULD ALLOW ITS MAIN ADMINISTRATION TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF ALL ITS POLITICAL AND WORLD OUTLOOK GROUPS. The negotiators who were representing its main administration also were not very interested in giving any kind of guarantees to implement its program, nor to relate to the position taken by the group of party writers at the conference which took place on 25 February 1983. They demanded the speedy and unconditional revival of the Union, the normalization of its service activities, and a return to its social and foreign functions from the Ministry of Culture and Art which took them over, while in return they declared that only after the full revival of the organization could the issue of its future nature be brought up.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TEAM OF PARTY WRITERS AND OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE CULTURE DEPARTMENT DREW ATTENTION DURING TALKS WITH THE UNION TO THE FACT THAT ITS REVIVAL IS POSSIBLE ONLY AFTER ITS MAIN ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE AN APPRAISAL OF ITS OWN ACTIVITIES, BECAUSE IT WAS PRECISELY THIS BODY OF LEADERS THAT CAUSED THE SUSPENSION OF THE UNION THROUGH ITS OWN COMMITMENTS. It is also essential that all the circumstances which could cause further political deviations within the Union should be removed, as with the attitudes of the members of its main administration and its main body to activities that violated and still continue to violate the sociopolitical order of People's Poland. Its members should also take responsibility for these activities and prepare the next congress in such a way that it will be possible to reinforce union authorities during this congress and ensure they have a coalitionist nature which reflects the political and world outlook divergencies of its members. For the subject of the negotiations should not only be the composition of the congress commission, but also its draft laws, its statutory changes, and the declarations that determine its activities in Poland's socialist sociopolitical conditions.

THE NEXT CONGRESS SHOULD RECEIVE SOME CLEAR DIRECTIONAL INDICATIONS FROM THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION CONCERNING ITS FUTURE. IT SHOULD ALSO BE PRESENTED WITH A SEARCHING ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES BEHIND ITS ORGANIZATION'S CRISIS. The main administration should deal with these matters during its first session when it should also adopt suitable resolutions to erase the reasons behind the tensions and the clashes within the organization or in its contacts with the authorities. During the following round of talks, Jan Jozef Szczepanski, as well as other negotiators from the main administration, declared that they see no possibility of a compromise because the suggested forum for discussion restricts interunion democracy and the pluralism of its members' attitudes which, in their opinion, makes possible its cooperation with emigre publishing centers and Western radio stations.

THE PROPOSAL TO WORK OUT A MUTUAL POSITION DURING THE TALKS WAS REGARDED AS A STRIKE AGAINST ITS INTERUNION DEMOCRACY. The representatives of the main administration did not want to view the future of the union in the light of the political changes that had occurred in our country and clearly did not want to support the kind of activities by the ZLP that would foil a revival of tensions and political clashes. They even regarded the thought of relating themselves to their own activities as impossible, and on the contrary, according to Jan Jozef Szczepanski, they regarded the situation in which there would be various political elections as a permanent feature of the union's activities in Poland, a country which does not legalize political opposition, while the social existence of writers and literature, according to Andrzej Braun, does not exclude the possibility of the emergence of unofficial literary circulars.

A Chance of Revival

THE TALKS DID NOT LEAD TO ANY SETTLEMENTS BY COMPROMISE AND IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO SEE ANY CHANGE TO GOODWILL OR A DESIRE TO SAVE THE UNION IN THE ATTITUDES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ITS MAIN ADMINISTRATION, DESPITE ITS OFFICIAL ASSURANCES. While citing these official assurances, they rejected all proposals and reached a situation in which the laws which were in force in Poland could only allow for one way out -- the dissolution of the union.

The dissolution of the union is not, as the authors who advocate its revival write, a blow to the entirety and unity of Polish culture; on the contrary, the decision to dissolve it only affects what is depraved and harmful. THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION GOES HAND IN HAND WITH THE WIDELY SUPPORTED INITIATIVE TO REVIVE THE WRITERS' ORGANIZATION IN ANOTHER FORM, as a real representative of writers' interests, as a self-governing organization which takes into account the divergence of the writers community's world outlook, and one which does not give any group the right to have a monopoly on such power. THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION IS THE DEFEAT OF A PART, BUT NOT OF THE WHOLE, OF THE WRITERS ORGANIZATION. THE WRITERS' ORGANIZATION IS REVIVING ITSELF BY COUNTING ON THE SUPPORT OF ALL THOSE TO WHOM THE GOOD OF LITERATURE IS DEAR. EVERYONE WHO WISHES TO WORK FOR THE GOOD OF THE COMMUNITY, TO RESTORE AND CONSOLIDATE ALL THAT IS GOOD FOR WRITERS AND LITERATURE, HAS BEEN INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THIS REVIVAL.

BARCIKOWSKI SEES 'POSITIVE' CHANGES IN SCHOOLS

LD032154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Issues of the Szczecin academic milieu were the subject of the meeting of Kazimierz Barcikowski [member of the PZPR Politburo] with directors and first secretaries of university party organizations of the higher educational establishments of Szczecin. It was stressed that the new academic year started here under the sign of progressing stabilization of the educational processes. The sociopolitical climate has clearly improved, as has discipline.

Kazimierz Barcikowski in his speech pointed out the positive transformations in the academic milieus in Poland and stated that they constituted an effective barrier against the return of anarchy to higher education establishments.

POPESCU MEETS PROTUGAL'S SOARES, PINTO IN LISBON

AU021808 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portugese Socialist Party [PSP] and prime minister of Portugal, received in Lisbon Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, who is representing our party at the Fifth PSP Congress. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Dumitru Popescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes for prosperity to the friendly Portuguese people. Mario Soares conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes for happiness and success, and expressed friendly feelings of great esteem and appreciation. The PSP secretary general recalled with pleasure his visits to Romania and his meetings and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which were of essential importance for the development of good relations between the RCP and the PSP. During their talk, the sides expressed the mutual wish to further develop cooperation between the two parties, to raise the level of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between Romania and Portugal, and to strengthen the friendship between the two nations.

The sides also stressed their countries' desire to promote the principles of national independence and sovereignty in their bilateral and international relations and to militate for new relations of full equality among all the nations and for each people's right to independently decide on its destiny, without any foreign interference. In the particularly tense political situation in Europe and throughout the world, Romania and Portugal can make a valuable contribution to the cause of detente, disarmament, security, cooperation, and peace, to defending the right of nations to life, peace, welfare, and progress.

The RCP representative to the Fifth PSP Congress also met with the leader of the Portuguese Social-Democratic Party, Carlos Mota Pinto, who is also deputy prime minister and minister of national defense. He conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Social-Democratic Party leader conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes for further success in his highly responsible work at the head of the Romanian party and state. The sides expressed the mutual desire to develop friendly relations between the RCP and the Social-Democratic Party, with a view to expanding and deepening Romanian-Portugese cooperation and active cooperation among all progressive and democratic forces in the world in their efforts to ease international tension, to resume the trend toward detente, to promote a policy of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, and to resolve mankind's current complex problems in keeping with the interests of the nations and of peace and security.

Talks With Cunhal

AU031924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Lisbon (AGERPRES) 3/10/1983 -- During the interview between Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, stress was laid on the relations of warm friendship and solidarity extant between the two parties, which are underlain by the principles of independence and of each party's right to set its own political line in accordance with the specific conditions in the respective country, of non-interference in internal affairs, and of the joint struggle for social progress and peace all over the world.

Aspects were also approached of the international life and of the communist and working-class movement, the two parties' determination being expressed to further act for the consolidation of the unity of the revolutionary, progressive, democratic an- anti-imperialist forces with a view to preventing the deterioration of the political situation on the European Continent and in the world, to safeguarding the people's security, collaboration, and peace. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS OFFICIALS IN COSTA RICA

AU032038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] San Jose (AGERPRES) 3/10/83 -- Now in San Jose to attend the Latin American regional meeting on the preparations of the International Youth Year, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] and chairman of the U.N. Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year had an interview with Hernan Gonzalez, minister of culture, youth and sports of Costa Rica, chairman of the National Committee for the International Youth Year.

Nicu Ceausescu was invited to attend the proceedings of the "Latin American Forum on Youth Participation", which started in San Jose on September 30.

Nicu Ceausescu also met Jorge Lobo, secretary-general of the Patriotic Youth Organization of Costa Rica, with whom he discussed questions related to the strengthening and diversification of the relations of collaboration between the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Patriotic Youth Organization of Costa Rica.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN AUSTRIA

AU011409 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 1/10/83 -- A Romanian economic delegation led by Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, paid a visit to Austria. The chief delegate was received by Vice-Chancellor Norbert Steger, federal minister for commerce, trades and industry.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the ascending course of the Romania-Austrian economic relations in the light of the understandings reached at top level, and opinions were exchanged on the evolution of goods exchanges and the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation also had an interview with Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Austria, as well as with executives of industrial and trading firms of Austria.

DINCA MEETS ZIMBABWE DELEGATION; DOCUMENT SIGNED

AU301926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/83 -- A delegation headed by Moven Mahachi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development of Zimbabwe, paid a visit to Romania over September 24-30. On Friday, Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Moven Mahachi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. Aspects were also discussed referring to the application of measures for the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe in various agricultural sectors.

The Zimbabwe minister also conducted talks with Ion Tesu, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, during which concrete ways and actions for the expansion and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation between the two ministries were analyzed.

The two ministers signed a memorandum on the measures for putting into practice what was convenanted during the talks held in Bucharest.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION

AU301924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1983 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP met with the delegation of the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN], led by John Geelen, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the CPN, now in Romania for a visit of friendship.

During the talks, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, they exchanged information on the current activity and concerns of the two parties and expressed the joint wish to further expand and strengthen their good relations on the basis of the principles of mutual esteem and respect, full equality, non-interference in domestic affairs, to the benefit of the Romanian and Dutch peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of progress and collaboration among nations.

Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international political life. Worry was expressed about the extant serious situation and emphasis was placed on the significance of the intensification of the struggle of peoples, of peace and disarmament movements, of all states, for the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, for the halting of the emplacement of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place.

Questions of the international communist and working class movement were also approached.

DUMA MEETS BRITISH TRADE COUNCIL OFFICIAL

AU301918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1983 -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-British Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation and Lord Shackleton, chairman of the British Council for the Trade with Eastern Europe, had an interview in Bucharest during which they discussed aspects of the commercial relations and economic cooperation between Romania and Great Britain. They expressed the wish to further develop and diversify the Romanian-British relations. Current international questions were also approached.

MARKOVIC INTERVIEWED ON LCY, OPPOSITION

AU282140 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 Sep 83 pp 1,3

[Slobodan Vujica report on interview given by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to journalists in BORBA editorial offices in Belgrade on 19 September]

[Excerpts] At this moment, it is of great importance that a unity of views and assessments exists in the League of Communists on our socioeconomic and political situation.

Over 1 year has elapsed since the 12th LCY Congress. In the meantime, regardless of the dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, much has been done in the struggle for economic stabilization, in realizing certain positions contained in the documents of the 12th LCY Congress -- which were later verified in the document The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, adopted in July this year by the SFRY Assembly -- and in the sociopolitical organizations.

In the meantime, the economic problems being encountered in the implementation of the current and long-term economic policy have intensified. Certain expected, and for some people, unexpected, economic, societal, and social results and consequences have occurred. This, naturally, also has certain political consequences and is reflected in overall sociopolitical trends, in the overall sociopolitical situation. It is vital that the dimensions and character of these trends is precisely determined and that future trends are envisaged from the point of view of LCY policy.

This was stated by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a conversation in the BORBA editorial office, in reply to the question: What would you at this moment particularly stress in connection with the recent session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on which a statement was issued?

Not Only a Collection of Mistakes

[Markovic] For this reason, as has been announced, an expanded session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held, at which, following an exhaustive, frank, critical, amd self-critical discussion on the political situation, assessments and positions contained in the statements were adopted.

The discussion confirmed that in these more difficult conditions in which we are waging a struggle to carry out the qualitative changes determined in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, certain positive results are being achieved, results which are important as trends and tendencies, particularly as indicators of real, still to a great extent unutilized, opportunities. These results have been achieved by stubborn work of the working people in associated labor, as well as by subjective socialist forces, although the conditions of operations are difficult. At the same time, the Presidium noted that the situation is, undoubtedly, complex to a great extent. The situation is serious and burdened by objective difficulties and subjective weaknesses, and by lagging, which has not yet been overcome.

Proceeding from the aspiration to critically, objectively, and also completely perceive the situation and the LC's responsibility, the session particularly pointed out that the LC must, by strengthening the orientation toward relying on its own forces -- or rather by considering its tasks and responsibilities in society -- oppose the phenomena of nervousness, doubts, and defeatism in connection with the sitaution in the society and the directions of further development.

The present situation is neither easy nor simple. No one expects it to change overnight, although certain results in implementing the stabilization policy are indisputable.

I would recall that a quarter century ago, in the LCY Program, we laid down that the building of socialism is not a one way development without any problems and needs. We asserted that fraught with contradictions which could lead to lagging and difficulties, and even to crises in the struggle to build communism, the Communist Party, or rather the LC, also earlier passed through many difficult and critical moments before the war, during the National Liberation Struggle, and since the war (1948, 1966, 1968, and 1971, and so forth). Then, facing great economic and other problems, we mobilized and set in motion forces in an effort to work these problems out, and we directed all means and forces in the direction which enabled us to make further breakthroughs in our progress. The task of the League of Communists as vanguard, also now, is that by appraising the situation it opens up prospects, points to directions and methods for a way out of difficulties and crises, provides new scope for the development of socialist self-management and democratic relations and for a more dynamic but more stable economic development. It also mobilizes the masses to implement the adopted programs and tasks, something that we have done under the Long-Term Program.

Stressing this, I have no intention of explaining our current situations and difficulties merely by the effect of these laws and by the objective situation. I am setting this forth to establish that the existing social situation is not a simple sum of failures, mistakes, and errors, as one frequently gets the impression from certain public speeches. My purpose is to allow for the realistic perceptions of the reasons for the present difficulties and necessary changes so as to influence more effectively the behavior and mobilization of forces for overcoming the current unfavorable situation.

[Unidentified reporter] Where do you see this one-sideness in the appraisals of our situation?

[Markovic] Let me repeat: The situation in which we are is not a simple sum of our mistakes and errors but is also the sum of great results in the self-managing development of society, our economy. For this reason, at this moment, it is necessary to agree on the character and the real nature of our economic difficulties. It is also necessary to spread the realization and awareness that the Long-Term Program provides the answers to essential questions, that the opportunity for solving the accumulated difficulties and for realizing qualitative economic developments is available. This realization is of the greatest importance for the further development of socialist self-management. Without it, economic stabilization cannot be implemented.

[Unidentified reporter] There can be no doubt that the stabilization program is being implemented, as you have said, under unfavorable and difficult conditions. How do you assess the preliminary results?

[Markovic] I do not deny that more could have been achieved this year. The stabilization program is still not being implemented everywhere equally, in an equal, consistent, and organized manner. The struggle to implement the program has not yet developed into mass work and involvement. It is with good reason that we point critically and sharply to behavior which is contrary to the agreed policy. However, for this reason, one should not underrate, nor timidly speak about what has been achieved.

Despite all difficulties, and despite all weaknesses and our dissatisfaction with its functioning, our socialist self-management has confirmed its capability to solve very complex economic and social development problems under the most adverse and difficult conditions. Even under the conditions of a shortage of producer goods, exhausted stocks, large repayments due on foreign debts and their payments, and reduced imports, we have succeeded in maintaining the level of production and have ensured the expansion of exports -- particularly the hard currency market, where exports increased 20 percent in the last 2 months, or 15 percent in 6 months. Certain results were achieved in agriculture and tourism, as well as in organizing general and common expenditures, investment expenditures, although this is still not satisfactory. This should not be overlooked and underrated. Mobilization cannot be carried out exclusively on a negative criticism of the situation, but also on successes, even minimal ones. However, for more than 2 years, a negative approach frequently dominates the country, and this sometimes suits the sowing of a feeling of a lack of prospects, the replacement of criticism by petty criticism.

[Unidentified reporter] The public frequently raises the question of responsibility, particularly of those who with their behavior came into conflict with the proclaimed values of the self-managing soceity and of the League of Communists, and who work contrary to the agreed policy. When responsibility is involved, the view exists that now we must differentiate ourselves according to how one works and behaves, but that the problem of "past responsibility" should not be raised and we should not lose time on it. What could you say about this?

[Markovic] Well, take investments, or our excessive expenditures above the possibilities of real income. Many difficulties, weaknesses, and mistakes are the result of the existing relations, as well as decisions in whose adoption individuals or institutions played a certain role. Nonetheless, when investment expenditure is involved, and the mistakes which occurred in this respect, all this is to a great extent the consequence of an atmosphere and behavior created over a long period. As with all developing countries, Yugoslavia as a whole, as has each of its parts, strove to pull itself out of backwardness and poverty as quickly as possible in order to develop more rapidly. On the achieved level of development this was possible primarily on the basis of additional accumulation, with foreign credits -- which, at the time when they were taken, were mostly not very expensive. Naturally, the vital question remains whether these credits have always been most economically utilized.

How does one realistically and objectively evaluate the problem of responsibility, and still overlook that certain things are not developing as was envisaged? Even though there is the constitution and the law of Associated Labor, many things are not developing as is stipulated in them. The question arises: Who is responsible for instance, that the basic organization of associated labor, instead of being a factor of self-managing integration, frequently operates as a factor of disintegration as a peculiar kind of older enterprise. Or, why have the self-managing interest communities not become a place for a free exchange of labor but rather in no small number of cases, been turned into a form of bureaucratic usurpation, a form of administrative collection of funds through taxes and contributions and, in many ways, an administrative distributor of these funds.

Although I could not agree with criticism of every self-managing interest community and in all fields, the fact is that the self-managing interest organization is still far from the constitutional norm. Who is responsible for all this? Undoubtedly while individuals are also guilty, one cannot ignore the fact that the most progressive social relations have been built under the conditions of a relative backwardness, including many objective conditions caused by the existing relations and contradictions, and all this results in disorientation, deformations, antiself-managing pressures and tendencies. However, it is also a fact that the League of Communists as a whole, as well as its individual parts, as well as other subjective forces, have not been sufficiently and always prepared to direct this development in the desired direction, to oppose effectively enough the bureaucratic-statist tendencies that have choked this development, restrained it, or led it astray.

To Perceive Stagnation and Deviations

[Unidentified reporter] The problem of perfecting the political system is now on the agenda. You have recently said that in addition to serious deviations from economic laws, there also exists a great weakness in the functioning of the sociopolitical system. Could you comment on this?

[Markovic] A report has already been prepared which enumerates the problems in the functioning of the political system and possible solutions that should be examined. These solutions extend from the basic organization of associated labor, its role and its harmonization with the Constitution, to the role of the commune, in which the development of relations has recently been pushed aside and whose funtioning has not been discussed for a long time, to the functioning of the delegate system, association of labor and pooling of resources, relations in the federation, and to ensuring that what is common and specific is expressed.

The basis from which one proceeds in this work is that relations in Yugoslavia between peoples and nationalities in our federative and multinational community, have been resolved by the Constitution and thus they have been brought to a level which completely ensures both our national equality and the authority of the workers class. But in daily practice much of this is not in accordance with the stipulated orientations, principles, and norms. Therefore, in future discussions it will be necessary to determine also the causes of stagnation and deviations, and to determine how to overcome them so as to make possible new breakthroughs for the further comprehensive and strong development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, in accordance with our programmatic and constitutional orientations.

[Unidentified reporter] Piuralism of self-managing interests is misunderstood. You have recently said that in the past the responsibility for one's own development was predominent, and that the responsibility for the development of the country as a whole only came second. To what extent is this practice being overcome, particularly the insistence on specific interests, and the politization of these interests?

[Markovic] Where the difficulties and slowness in making accords are involved, a problem that is frequently pointed out, in addition to encapsulation and autarky, is an excessive insistence on special and partial interests and a neglect for what is common, which ensures an optimal development of all. This criticism is justified. In this respect the need arises to better resolve certain issues, if necessary also by changing laws pertaining to the system. A change in activity by subjective forces as a whole, particularly of the League of Communists, toward an authentic self-managing integration of the society is indispensable.

Role of the League of Communists in the Workers Class

[Unidentified reporter] In the present situation how do you see the role of the League of Communists? To what extent is the League of Communists prepared for the present complex situation? Are discussions frequently held on this problem?

[Markovic] The criticism of LC work, the existing opportunism, the inactivity of the party organizations, and so forth is justified. However, the question arises how precisely the extent of these weaknesses is being determined. One cannot ignore, however, that with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the League of Communists has offered a way out of the current difficulties and has opened up prospects for further self-managing socialist development. There is no other force that could offer a better program.

When the LCY and its role and action is involved, the basic question is to what extent the Communists are present with their initiatives and activity in the system of socialist self-management. However, the League of Communists sometimes lives a life of its own, a special life outside the self-managing system, and this is its main weakness. In a certain sense, this removes the League of Communists from the workers class and working people, from its main task. Briefly, the basic question is the LC role in the workers class, among workers, within the system of self-management where the League of Communists should realize its vanguard role.

There Is No Unity Given Forever

In reply to a question on the unity of the League of Communists and democratic centralism, Drago Markovic said among other things:

[Markovic] Discussions on the unity of the League of Communists and on the functioning of the principle of democratic centralism have recently frequently taken place. In these discussions the criticsm of certain existing weaknesses and bahavior was justified. However, what is present in this criticism sometimes is the advocacy of a different League of Communists, one not set forth in the LCY program, in the congress documents and statutes, in which the LCY is defined as a unified organization composed of the LC organizations in the republics and provinces, which results from the existence of our federative and multinational community.

The demand for unity in every specific case, while not respecting certain features, is contrary to the LC program. It calls into question the democratic character of the League of Communists and suppresses the creative initiative and the participation of members and component parts of the League of Communists in formulating and implementing LC policy.

Every part of the League of Communists has the right to demand that unified positions be adopted in the LCY, and the LCY can, but must not always, adopt unified positions. Naturally, no one has the right to independently adopt decisions and positions and then to call on others, and on the LCY as a whole, to adopt and implement them in the name of unity. This does happen and leads to misunderstandings. I would add something else, something that is very important as an experience and position: There is no unity given for once and for all. Unity must be constantly built, for every new stage, for new tasks, in new situations.

[Unidentified reporter] However, the fact is that frequently and with good reason certain problems, unsolved questions, are pointed out?

[Markovic] Democratic centralism is in practice frequently incompletely implemented. There is insufficient democracy in the process of decision making, which is the basic postulate of the principle of democratic centralism, while on the other hand, there is not sufficient discipline and responsibility in implementing decisions and positions adopted in a unified manner. In this connection there is nothing that we should change in the principles, but we should change our daily practice in accordance with the statutory and programmatic relations in the LC.

Without Scope for Opposition Forces

[Unidentified reporter] There is also the problem of a differentiation in the League of Communists which is frequently stressed as vital for strengthening its unity, both the ideopolitical and action unity. There are quite a few Communists who continue to behave in a very complex situation in a "peacetime" manner?

[Markovic] One should expect that the conditions under which we live, the difficult problems that we will encounter, the tasks the LC will face in clearing roads for the further, accelerated, and comprehensive socialist self-managing development of our society will show that a part of members which is, as you say, oriented in a "peacetime" manner will not be prepared to join the struggle, to carry the burden of responsibility and that, just as in the past, casual fellow travelers will drop off. At the same time, under the sharp conditions of the struggle for stabilization and self-management, which we have already entered, new, real fighters will join the League of Communists. Freeing the LC of casual fellow travelers will strengthen the LC. The struggle will be difficult, but on the basis of the achievements of past developments along with a greater level of a well-thought out organization and action by the LC, by all forces and resources the society has at its disposal, it is possible to overcome the present situation and to make great steps forward in self-managing development.

If the LC does not resolutely engage itself in this political plane, in explaining the situation, casuses, and prospects and in breaking resistance, a vacuum will exist for various hostile forces, and they do exist. Today they are more vociferous and more in evidence than in the past. Their influence could increase if there is insufficient activity by the LC and other subjective forces and if certain unsolved social and economic problems with which we live continue.

We also face different kinds of public demonstration of hostile moods. These moods were expressed through shouting of slogans -- for a funeral ceremony this is unusual -- as was the case at the funeral of Aleksandar Rankovic; through the appearance of broad religious meetings with an increasingly more distinct antisocialist political character (Sinj, Marija Bistrica), and so forth. The tendency is also present whereby, by taking advantage of democratic institutions and the achievements of the system, the hostile forces legally, so to say, gain positions that are used to attack the LCY as a whole, and this is done on a platform represenitng a peculiar mixture of elements of multiparty partliamentary democracy and a authoritative bureaucratic-statist system. Thus, an attempt is being made to slowly form an opposition front in which there is not always an engaged and consistent action of Communists in opposing these forces. It appears as though we have gradually, in criticizing the so-called agitprop manner of work, given up active and organized ideopolitical work and planned ideopolitical action by the League of Communists, which, fighting stubbornly for its positions and its program, can effectively oppose various enemy actions and pressures with which there cannot be, as was said in the statement on the session of the Presidium, any compromise.

SPILJAK UN MEETINGS REPORTED

LD032247 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, ends his visit to New York today, where he led our delegation at the 38th session of the UNGA. Goran Milic reports from UN headquarters.

[Milic] Even on the last day of his stay in New York, Mika Spiljak, the president of the Presidency, has been very busy. At 0900 at the UN Plaza Hotel, where our delegation was staying, Mika Spiljak received Prince Norodum Sihanouk, who at the very beginning of the conversation expressed most warm thanks for Yugoslavia's support for the struggle of the people of Kampuchea. According to the assessment he later expounded to journalists, Sihanouk believes that the armed struggle must be continued until Vietnam decides to agree to a conference that would bring independence to Kampuchea.

After his meeting with Sihanouk, Mika Spiljak received Klibi, the general secretary of the Arab League. Here the main topic was the situation in Lebanon and the broader prospects for peacemaking activities in the Near East.

Further Meetings Reported

LD041003 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Mika Spiljak today, Tuesday, returned to Belgrade after a stay of several days in New York where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to the 38th U.N. General Assembly session.

Spiljak also attended an informal conference of 25 heads of state or government held at the initiative of the seventh nonaligned summit and the Nonaligned Movement's current chairman Indira Gandhi.

Spiljak's speech and the activity of the high-level Yugoslav delegation were assessed by observers at the United Nations as expressing Yugoslavia's desire and readiness to contribute to the peaceful resolving of international cirses.

During his stay in New York, Spiljak had meetings with some twenty heads of state or government or delegation leaders with whom he exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and international questions.

Spiljak yesterday met Cypriot President Spyros Kiprianou, Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. In these meetings Spiljak reaffirmed favorable development of bilateral political relations with Cyprus, Nicaragua and Canada and underscored Yugoslavia's concern that problems in Cyprus, Nicaragua and Kampuchea be resolved as soon as possible by peaceful, political means.

LCY'S MARKOVIC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

AU301915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to the SFRY. Dragoslav Markovic and Ambassador Rodionov talked about some international questions and the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

MARKOVIC WIRES HU YAOBANG ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

LD302024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 30 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic has sent a telegram with most cordial felicitations and best wishes for further successes in the country's socialist building and for the continued all-round prosperity of the friendly people of China, to Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang on the occasion of the People's Republic of China national holiday.

In the message the satisfaction is also stated with the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Chinese Communist Party and the two socialist countries.

The desire is also stressed for further successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations in the interest of the two countries' peoples, international cooperation on equal footing, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

SFRY, MPR SIGN GOODS-EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

OW10454 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 23. (MONTSAME) -- An intergovernment protocol on mutual goods deliveries between the MPR and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Ulaanbaatar, by First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of Mongolia Y. Ayush and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of Yugoslavia Smikevski.

DRAGAN MEETS GREEK MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD010456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 September (TANJUG) -- Genuine possibilities exist for the expansion of Yugoslav-Greek military-economic cooperation which would have a positive influence on the strengthening and promotion of the overall political and economic relations between the two friendly neighbouring countries.

The above was stressed in talks held today (Friday) between Yugoslav government vice-president, Zvone Dragan, and vice-secretary at the Greek ministery of defence, Panagis Zakolikos, who, with members of a Greek military delegation, is concluding a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

SWISS MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 OCT

LD032147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Joerg Zumstein, chief of the General Staff of the Swiss Armed Forces, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the head of a military delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

At the airport at Batajnica the delegation from friendly Switzerland was welcomed by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Also on hand were Alfred Hohl, Swiss ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Colonel (Ross Gregor, military attache).

During the day Gen Zumstein visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense where he had talks with his host, Col Gen Petar Gracanin on matters of interest for the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

During their stay in our country, Gen Zumstein and his delegation will visit a number of units and establishments of the Yugoslav People's Army.

SERBIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD032311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, has left for a short visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The president of the Executive Council was accompanied by Dusan Jovanovic, chairman of the Serbian committee for power engineering, industry and construction; Bozo Jovanovic, deputy chairman of the Serbian committee for relations with foreign countries; and Mirko Atanackovic, under secretary in the Executive Council.

Talks are expected to be conducted in the course of the visit on topical issues relating to Serbian participation in economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania, especially in the sphere of power engineering, and also on other issues of mutual interests.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS ENERGY DIFFICULTIES

AU300819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 83 p 1

[D]. Kesic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep -- All consumers of electric power in Yugoslavia are being forced at the moment to reduce consumption of this form of power by approximately 5 percent. However, in view of the present situation, it is certain that the restriction will be even more drastic. This was said at the today's session of the Committee for Plan and Development Policy of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces which discussed the report on the work and development of the Yugoslav electric power system in 1982. [as published]

Due to the known difficulties with foreign exchange during the first 8 months, we were forced to import 2.2 million tons of oil less than the target in the energy plan. That resulted in the fact that oil-fueled power plants worked with reduced capacity. The water supply situation was also unfavorable for us. Thus, in the last 40 years, this year was the least favorable for electric power producers. Coal production this year increased by 8.5 percent compared with last year, but was about 6 percent less than planned.

According to Milos Prodanovic, assistant director of the Community of Yugoslav Power Generating Industry, only coal-fueled power plants worked well during this time, but due to the really difficult situation with electric power, many of them will enter the winter period without regular repairs.

Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy, said that a considerable quantity of oil and oil derivatives is expected to be imported by the end of the year, which will somewhat alleviate the difficult energy situation. He also announced an increase in electricity prices, which touched off a little debate among delegates.

At today's session, the delegates expressed the opinion that we still do not have a unified system of development in our power generating industry. This will certainly be discussed at the Chamber of Republics and Provinces session which is to convene on 30 September.

ASSEMBLIES VIEW DEVELOPMENT TASKS, GOALS

AU291626 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24/25 Sep 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Sep -- The SFRY Assembly and the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces have a special place and play a special role in the energetic and maximum mobilization of all forces of socialist self-management and the entire delegate system in implementing the goals and tasks of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The concretization and implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization will be at the center of the SFRY Assembly's activity in coming months, while the priority task is the adoption of the resolution on social and economic development next year and of ancillary acts. The resolution must be a concrete program of implementing the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

According to a statement of the Secretariat for Information of the SFRY Assembly, these statements were made at today's session of the Presidency of the SFRY Assembly with presidents of the republican and provincial assemblies held within the framework of the talks on the tasks of the assemblies in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, particularly in preparing and adopting the resolution on socioeconomic development in 1984.

Vojo Srzentic presided at the meeting, while Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, participated in the work of the meeting.

The solving of difficulties in the current socioeconomic trends which, despite the results achieved in complex circumstances, are not satisfactory on the whole, as has been announced, demand that a practice different from preceding years be applied when documents on the development policy for next year are adopted: That in additon to the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and the assemblies of the republics and the autonomous provinces be included from the very beginning -- this means in the preliminary discussions, in drafting and consolidating the goals and tasks of the economic policy for next year, and that later they should constantly and actively be engaged in implementing the jointly agreed policy.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEW ECONOMIC TROUBLES

AU291913 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The discussion on illiquidity of the economy and banks held in the Committee for the Credit-Monetary System of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces boiled down to the conclusion that the problem is becoming increasingly acute and that for this reason it is necessary to seek urgent measures to solve it. Dragutin Grupkovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, even stressed that this is the number one problem of the economy in general and that it cannot be resolved by merely reviving production. As evidence, he said that the increase in economic activity that began in August had not vitally influenced liquidity because the situation in other fields has remained unchanged or has even deteriorated.

Listing the negative factors which cause a growth of illiquidity, the deputy federal secretary for finance particularly pointed to the speed of inflation which has already reached 36 percent and continues to increase. This has dangerous consequences for the economy's liquidity, which is also pressed by other misfortunes. The number of the basic orgnizations of associated labor showing losses is constantly increasing, and what is of particular concern is the fact that most of them are industrial. From the end of last year to the beginning of August, the number of blocked giro accounts increased from 1,532 to 1,747. The overall claims in the economy which are not covered amounted to 250 billion dinars in June, TANJUG reports.

Speaking about the causes of the current situation, delegates stressed that illiquidity is the consequence of several unfavorable factors, primarily of a decrease in production, an increase in prices, excessive consumption, and of still insufficiently bridled investments. The assessments were adopted that by pursuing the credit-monetary policy it is possible to positively influence the state of liquidity.

However, it was said that the power of this policy is limited. It was also said that in the economy there are still unutilized opportunities for increasing liquidity. It is primarily necessary to change the economy's structure because there are still many organizations which are unable either to export or to cover their own costs of operations.

Although several measures have been adopted so far which should increase the economy's liquidity, it is obvious, in view of the existing situation, that it is necessary urgently to adopt new regulations. Since some of these regulations are already being prepared, delegates advocated that work on them be accelerated.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON ECONOMY MEETS

LD010620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, today's session of the Federal Executive Council's commission for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, with Milka Planinc in the chair, examined the draft resolution on the policy of socio-economic development in 1984 and the accompanying documents on the implementation of the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization for 1984 and the subsequent years.

The session decided that the necessary preparation should be made so that the drafts of all these documents can be submitted to the SFRY Assembly at the beginning of next month.

PLANINC ATTENDS TRADE UNION SESSION

LD3021l9 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade 30 September (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav workers are prepared to combat all economic difficulties and make temporary [words indistinct] but urge the more rapid and decisive creation of conditions in order to achieve the targets of economic stabilization in a more responsible manner, without hesitation or deferment, concretely and daily in all spheres.

The above assessment was stated at the latest session of the Yugoslav Trade Union Executive Council. Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc with a group of ministers also attended the session.

It was stressed that workers demand major changes in order to improve their material position, uniform economic conditions, the removal of disparity in primary distribution and spendings to be subordinated to generated income, thus creating the basis for an improved evaluation of productive creative work and work carried out under difficult conditions.

The Yugoslav trade unions see a solution to the accumulated problems and further development in an increase in production and in particular in export. The potentials both material and personnel-wise exist for this. However, there is a lack of a better organization and the united action of all factors of the system, from the basic organization of associated labor to the organizations and organs in the federation.

The pooling of labour and resources on the basis of economic laws over the entire Yugoslav territory and the implementtion of the agreed policy of the achievement and distribution of incomes and personal incomes should in particular be taken into account when establishing and implementing resolutions for 1984, the workers' representatives stressed.

They pointed out however that these factors should become the competence of self-management associated labour, in order for workers who at present are far from real decision-making regarding income to be in a position to settle important issues relating to work and earnings.